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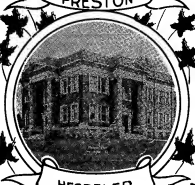
July 1st 1927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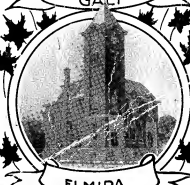
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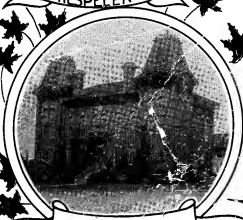
WATERLOO

KITCHENER

HEAD OFFICE, GALT

The Gore District Mutual

Fire Insurance Company

Established 1839

DIRECTORS AND OFFICERS

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JOHN R. BLAKE, Vice-President - - Galt

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A Waterloo County Institution

Occupying an important position in the ranks of Waterloo County Financial Institutions, the Waterloo Trust and Savings Company has, during recent years, gained steadily in public confidence and esteem. Having at this date of the celebration of the Diamond Jubilee of Confederation, three busy offices,—Waterloo, Kitchener and Galt,—serving a list of clients numbering close to 13,000, we feel justified in the thought that as each future year rolls by, the Waterloo Trust will find itself more firmly entrenched than ever in the business life of this community.

Trust Company service is of very wide scope, and a constantly increasing number of people recognize the advantages offered through its various types of services.

Savings Department

In this Department the Company pays 4% interest on all balances of $1.00 and upwards. These accounts are subject to withdrawal by cheque, and are secured not only by the Company's Capital and Reserve Funds, but the Government requires that all such funds be invested only in Trustee securities,—first mortgages, Government and Municipal Bonds.

General Guaranteed Investment Department

In this Department the Company issues General Guaranteed Investment Receipts in amounts of $100 and upwards, paying 4½% interest for those issued for periods of one and two years, and 5% interest for those issued for periods of three to five years. Interest cheques are sent to clients each six months, and the investment of such funds are also confined by Government regulations to Trustee securities. A great many people in this section of the Province are holders of Waterloo Trust Guaranteed Certificates.

Estates Department

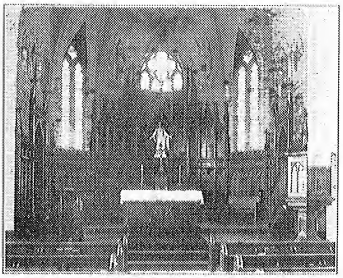
This Department undertakes the administration of Estates, as Executor, Trustee or Administrator, and also acts as agent in various capacities. The special security and safeguards offered to estates through Trust Company administration is resulting in numerous appointments of the Trust Company in wills. The Waterloo Trust has already taken over the administration of a considerable number of local estates, and it is felt that this particular department of the Company's work will become a very important one in the future.

Bond Department

As a great many people in this community are purchasers of Government, Municipal or Corporation bonds, the Company has carried on for some time a special department to look after the needs of clients in this connection. Up-to-date statistics covering the various issues are held in the Company's offices covering the various issues, and advice can be obtained at any time as to the safety of any proposed purchases.

THE WATERLOO TRUST AND SAVINGS COMPANY

Offices: Waterloo Kitchener Galt



Church - Theatre - School FURNITURE

The Globe Furniture Company is one of the largest factories of its kind in Canada. Since its start in 1889, when organized entirely with local capital, the Company has enjoyed steady prosperity and growth, necessitating new additions to the plant.

The products are installed in every province in Canada as well as in South Africa, Peru, Newfoundland and other countries throughout the world.

Globe Furniture Company

E. F. Seagram, President J. Bahnsen, Managing Director

Waterloo, Ontario

FOREWORD

THE celebration of the Dominion Jubilee of the Confederation on July 1st next promises to be an epoch making event in the history of Canada. Elaborate preparations have been made by Governments, Dominion, Provincial, Municipal Councils and other public bodies for the fitting commemoration of the event. With a view to providing a permanent record of events in Waterloo County from the early days down to the present time, and of marking the phenomenal progress of Canada since the federation of the various provinces sixty years ago, this Confederation Number is published.

We desire to record our appreciation of the valued co-operation of the various municipal councils of Waterloo County and of the advertisers whose announcements appear herein, without which a work of the present scope would have been impossible.

DAVID BEAN & SONS Limited,
Publishers.

Waterloo, Ont., June 1927.

Waterloo Chronicle
AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER

Terms, $1.50, if paid in advance.] P. E. W. Moyer, Editor and Publisher. [$2.00, if paid at the end of the year.

Vol. 13.—No. 3? WATERLOO, ONTARIO, THURSDAY MORNING, JANUARY 16, 1868. Whole Number 627

Business Directory.

THE "Waterloo Chronicle," is published EVERY THURSDAY MORNING, BY PETER E. W. MOYER, Editor and Proprietor, at his office, King Street, opposite Hoffman's Hotel.

Terms of Subscription—$1.50 per annum in advance; $2.00, at the end of the year. Advertisements inserted at moderate terms. Advertisements without written instructions will be inserted until forbid, and charged accordingly.

All letters on business must be post paid or they will not be taken out of the post office. Money may be remitted with perfect safety through the Post Office, in Bank Bills. Letters enclosing cash, if placed in the hands of any Postmaster, will be at the risk of the publisher, when addressed to "The Editor of the Chronicle, Waterloo P. O. Waterloo County, Ontario."

C. BEAVER, PHYSICIAN, a Student de la Faculte de Medecine de Paris and late from Chatham, C. W., has located at Waterloo, and may be found at his Residence opposite Christoph Huether's Hotel, King Street, where he can be consulted upon all forms of Acute and Chronic Diseases. Waterloo, June 11th 1866. 513—1y

J. G. Douglass, M.D., L.C.P.&S., PHYSICIAN, SURGEON and ACCOUCHEUR, Waterloo Village, C. W. Office—At his residence, King Street, Waterloo. 614

GEO. REYNOLDS, M. D., GRADUATE of the University of McGill, M. C. S., has located himself at the town of Waterloo, Canada West, where he can be consulted at all times on the various branches of the Profession.

TEETH Extracted without Pain. L. Van Camp, PRACTICAL DENTIST, Is now prepared to extract Teeth, without pain, by a process lately invented for producing Topical Anesthesia, which is entirely free from all danger or inconvenience. Mr. V., after an experience of nearly nine years in the practice of his profession, feels confident that he can give satisfaction to those who may require the services of a Dentist. Office—Over Young's store, King Street, Berlin. 21st August, 1866. 452

Messrs MacGachen & Colquhoun, BARRISTERS, CONVEYANCERS, &c., &c. Waterloo, Elmira & Glenallan. Elmira Office days—Tuesdays & Thursdays. Glenallan Office days—every alternate Wednesday.

John E. Rose, LL.B., BARRISTER and ATTORNEY AT LAW, Solicitor in Chancery, Notary Public and Conveyancer. Office—No 78 King Street East, over Wesleyan Book Room, Toronto.

BOWLBY & ANDREWS, BARRISTERS-AT-LAW, Solicitors in Chancery, Bankruptcy and Insolvency, Attorneys at Law, Notaries Public, Conveyancers, &c., &c. Office—In Mr. Bowlby's Law Office, King Street, Berlin, C. W.

Miller & Millar, BARRISTERS, ATTORNEYS, SOLICITORS IN CHANCERY, CONVEYANCERS, &c., &c.

BOWMAN'S HOTEL, WATERLOO, ALLAN HOFFMAN, Proprietor. THE subscriber begs to inform the travelling public that he has assumed the management of the hotel kept during the past year by Mr. W. L. Bowman, and previous to that by Mr. Henry W. Bowman, for nearly thirty years, favorably known to every one who has had occasion to travel through this Village. In assuming the management, the proprietor would wish to intimate that it shall be his earnest and constant endeavor so to conduct the establishment in question, as to merit and insure a continuance of the favour shown towards it for nearly one-third of a century past. He shall spare no pains nor expense in the effort to accomplish his object, satisfied that he is justified in doing so by taking the past as a guarantee for the future. ALLAN HOFFMAN. Waterloo, March 5th, 1867. 579—

TRAVELLERS' HOME, WATERLOO VILLAGE, PHILIP FISCHER, Proprietor. The subscriber has purchased the above well-known Hotel of Mr. Hermann Schmidt, and is determined to so conduct it as to insure the continued patronage of its former supporters. Every attention paid to guests. Waterloo, May 30th, 1865. 489—1y

Commercial Hotel! KING STREET, BERLIN, C. W. JOHN ROAT, Proprietor. Stages leave this house daily for St. Jacobs, Glenallan, Hawkesville and Preston.

ST JACOBS HOTEL, LEVI WEAVER, Proprietor. THE UNDERSIGNED having rented for a term of years the well known Hotel at St. JACOBS, formerly kept by Mr. Joseph Eby, ...

ROCHESTER HOUSE, No. 30 Front Street, TORONTO, C. W. MOST conveniently situated in the business part of the City, and adjacent to the Rail Road Depots and Steam Boat Landings.

Anglo-American Hotel, CORNER of McNab and Market Square, Hamilton, C. W. Omnibus to Cars and Boats. 534 H. McCULLEY, Proprietor.

GENESEE HOUSE, CORNER of Genesee and Main Streets, a short distance from the Eastern Depot, Buffalo, N. Y. Terms $1 a day. 547

NEW Tailoring Establishment! In Waterloo Village. John Hamilton WOULD respectfully intimate to the inhabitants of Waterloo and vicinity that he has commenced business in the above line, ... GARMENTS of every description made up in the latest styles, in a workmanlike manner, and at MODERATE CHARGES. Cutting done to order on short notice. Remember the place, two doors south of Fischer's Hotel, King Str., Waterloo. JOHN HAMILTON. Waterloo, Aug. 30, 1861. 411—

Mrs. M. DIX, Milliner & Dress Maker, Straw Bonnet Maker and CLEANER.

Henry Ferdinand, TANNER, MANUFACTURER of TRUSSES, CAPS & GLOVES, Market Square, Waterloo.

JOHN REUTER, Watch & Clock-Maker, OPPOSITE BRICKER'S FOUNDRY, WATERLOO VILLAGE. All kinds of REPAIRING done on the shortest Notice. Waterloo, May 29th, 1867. 501—

JOHN H. THOMAS' BOOT and SHOE STORE, IN HOFFMAN'S BLOCK, BERLIN, Is NOW COMPLETELY FILLED with a most SPLENDID STOCK! of everything in the *Boot and Shoe Line!* The proprietor is positively certain that his prices are LOWER than they are in any other store in this part of Canada, and can therefore confidently invite the public To Call at Hoffman's New Block! if they want Good & Cheap Boots & Shoes. COME AND SEE. Berlin, Oct. 15, 1867. 611—

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST place to get a good Business Education is at the BRYANT and Stratton Business College, located at Buffalo. This is the most Practical AND best organized business school in existence.

NOTHING LIKE Boots & Shoes. H. THOMAS

MERCHANT TAILOR. **HERCHANT TAILORS.** **WINTER GOODS!** **READY-MADE CLOTHING.** **HATS, CAPS & FURS.** **CROWN HOTEL.** **Queen's Arms Hotel.** **ELGIN HOUSE.** **The Ontario Photograph Gallery.** **MARRIAGE LICENCES!** **MONEY to LEND.** **BOOK-BINDER.** **Soothing Syrup.** **SPECIAL NOTICE.**

Poetry.

A WOMAN'S LOT.

Your dark bright eyes look into mine—
I cannot meet their glance;
Your low, deep voice sounds in my ears—
I seem as in a trance.

I school my face to act its part,
My heart it will not bare,
I would not have you read my soul
And see your image there.

Our ways in life may never meet—
Ah me! its a woman's lot,
To bear the pains as best she may,
So that the world suspect it not.

Then do not deem us proud and cold,
We women need to act a part,
The coldest face the proudest mien
Full often hides the warmest heart.

And if we seem too free and gay,
Like butterflies as light as air,
You curl your lip in lordly pride,
And say that we are false as fair.

When first we love we seldom wed,
And often times we feel too weak
To go our weary way alone,
And failing then of what we seek.

Despairing oft of what we would,
Our weary hearts and lives athirst,
We take our fate upon ourselves
And drain the cup that's offer'd first.

Then blame us not if we're too cold,
Or yet too gay, or light as air,
Remember ye who frown us down,
A woman's lot is hard to bear.

THE AMUSEMENT OF DRINKING.—It has become a sort of popular—almost national—faith that it is not possible to be truly happy unless you drink. Among certain classes, and they are by no means exclusively the lowest—drink is the beginning and end of everything. The very name of liquor is held to be synonymous with enjoyment, and the dearer the liquor the more it is prized and coveted. Yet every one who is not a downright drunkard, is well aware that the pleasures of drinking are, beyond a certain point, a mockery, a delusion and snare. ... The evil influence of tavern pleasure on the health is too obvious to be denied by any one, ...

A Visit to Montreal and Quebec.

Our idea was that Montreal being an old city, in some sort a foreign city, French in origin—the old Ville Marie—we should see a queer antique, irregular, inconvenient picturesque thing, curious to all travellers and disagreeable to all residents. Instead of this, barring some of the lower parts of the town, we found an admirable city, with wide streets, and fine dwellings, yards and gardens interspersed, and with public buildings, stores and private residences ... which leaves Montreal without anything to fear in a comparison with any of our finest cities. ... Beyond a question, Montreal is destined to become a city. With the exception of New York, we do not know of another position on the continent which, in climate, inland connections, foreign relations, and local advantage for manufacturing, can compare with Montreal. If nature had set out to express her mind on purpose respecting the proper site for a large city, she could hardly have improved upon Montreal.

Among our remarkable experiences, one of the most pungent was the use of silver ...

We climbed to the top of Montreal mountain, which forms the near background of the city, and thence looked out a wide and charming landscape ...

On board the stately steamer Quebec, ... we made a pleasant trip down the St. Lawrence, one hundred and eighty miles, to Quebec, a trip usually occupying about twelve hours. In 1820, the average time of a sailing vessel between Montreal and Quebec was sixteen days; now, by use of tugs, two days suffice.

Quaint old Quebec! Of all cities on the continent of America the quaintest. ...

A FOOL'S LUCK.—Rev. Robert Collyer, in regard to early marriages, addressing a Boston friend, thus quaintly refers to his experience: "Ever so many years ago last April, two young April fools, of whom I was one, finding that they had a little over one hundred dollars in gold between them, and, besides that, a great golden bridge of hope—bigger than that in your public garden—went and got married on a Tuesday, on the next day started for America, a country in which they did not know a living soul. They have had their share of trouble, ... and if they were young and single would very likely do it again ..."

HOW TO PUSH TRADE.—In the course of a trial at Westminster, England, the other day, a witness was asked whether he had not assisted at a funeral where there was nobody to bury. On cross-examination he admitted that he had helped a friend in the funeral trade who being anxious to impress his neighbor ... with the ability with which he could conduct funerals, ... return as if from the cemetery.

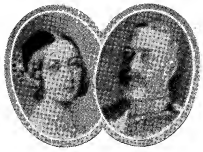
A HARD HIT.—Said an old preacher once: "Fellow sinners, if you were told that by going to the top of those stairs yonder, [pointing to a rickety pair of stairs at the end of the church] you might secure your eternal salvation, I really hardly believe any of you would try it. But let any man proclaim that there were five dollars to give for you, and I'll be bound there would be such a getting up stairs as you never did see."

Two young men had an appointment to meet at a certain hour and place. One of them was very long in coming. "What has kept you so long?" asked the patient waiter. "Kept me!" exclaimed the latecomer, ... "Why, I was assaulted by a big angry dog on the way, and a hard battle I had with the aid of stone and stick to drive him into the kennel. ..."

Sixty Years of Progress in Canada

EARLY HISTORY

Canadian recorded history commenced with the discovery of the eastern coast by John Cabot in 1497. Jacques Cartier's voyages (1534-1541) resulted in the exploration of the St. Lawrence as far as Montreal, but Samuel de Champlain was the real founder of Canada, as he was associated with de Monts in establishing Port Royal in 1605 and himself founded Quebec in 1608 and also carried on extensive explorations. Throughout his life Champlain was associated with one or other of the monopolistic trading companies of the period, (trading being the original mainstay of colonization), and for his last eight years he had much to do with the activities of the Company of the Hundred Associates, whose charter, granted in 1627, was cancelled in 1663, when Canada came under the immediate government of the King of France, with a local administration consisting of Governor, Bishop and Intendant, the last-named of whom we might call a business manager. There was also a Sovereign Council to assist the Governor, but it was purely of an advisory character. This system of government, known as Royal Government, lasted until the end of the French period in 1760. Among the various governors, the name of Frontenac is outstanding, among the Bishops, Laval, and among the Intendants, Talon.



H. M. QUEEN VICTORIA 1867 — H. M. KING GEORGE V. 1927

Nova Scotia or Acadia had already been surrendered to the British by the Treaty of Utrecht in 1713, while the Seven Years' War saw the great struggle for the St. Lawrence valley between Wolfe and Montcalm—a struggle which cost both leaders their lives at the battle of the Plains of Abraham.

Canada, including Cape Breton island and what is now New Brunswick, became after the Treaty of Paris 1763 a British crown colony. For several years thereafter the government was of a purely military character.

In 1774, when the American Revolution was visibly approaching, the boundaries of the province of Canada were extended by the Quebec Act south to the Ohio river and west to the Mississippi. It also established a council with limited powers, sanctioned the use of French law in civil matters, and granted full freedom for the exercise of the Roman Catholic religion. After the war, in which Canada was saved for the British flag by the energy of Sir Guy Carleton, then Governor, who with the co-operation of the better elements of the population repulsed the attacks of Montgomery and Arnold, the Treaty of Versailles surrendered the fertile but unpeopled territory south of the Great Lakes to the United States. Thereafter the coming of the United Empire Loyalists reinforced the English-speaking population of Nova Scotia and peopled New Brunswick and Ontario.

The Constitutional Act of 1791 divided the English-speaking province of Ontario or Upper Canada from the mainly French-speaking province of Lower-Canada or Quebec and gave to each Representative Government, which had existed in Nova Scotia since 1758, in Prince Edward Island since 1769 (first Legislature met, 1773), and in New Brunswick since 1784 (first Legislature met, 1786).

In the early nineteenth century, there took place the war of 1812-15 with the United States, in which Sir Isaac Brock and Colonel de Salaberry were outstanding figures in the defence of Canada, which, though fighting against heavy odds, lost not an acre of territory by the Treaty of Ghent at the close of the war.

THE CONFEDERATION MOVEMENT

The project of uniting the British North American colonies was adumbrated as early as 1789 by William Smith, a former Chief Justice of Canada, whose plan included a nominated council and an assembly elected by the members of the provincial assemblies. Twenty-five years later another Chief Justice (Sewell) proposed a somewhat similar scheme. In the absence of rapid communication and transportation, however, no real union was possible.

H. E. VISCOUNT MONCK 1867 — H. E. VISCOUNT WILLINGDON 1927

With the introduction of railways and telegraphs the idea of Confederation came within the range of practical politics. In 1850 the British American League stated in its prospectus that the true solution of the difficulties of the time lay in the Confederation of all the provinces, and in 1851 the Hon. Henry Sherwood, who had been Attorney-General for Upper Canada

and Prime Minister, published a plan for the federative union of the British North American provinces, providing for two elective chambers and a system of local Legislatures, somewhat similar to those existing today, except that the Provincial Governors were to be elected.

In 1858 Alexander Galt, member for Sherbrooke in the Canadian Legislative Assembly, advocated both in and out of parliament the confederation of all the British North American provinces, but although he was successful in inducing the Cartier-Macdonald Government, of which he was a member, to send a mission to England to discuss the matter with the Imperial authorities, nothing tangible resulted. In 1864 a Coalition Government was formed in Canada for the purpose of negotiating the confederation of the British North American provinces, failing which, they undertook to apply the federal principle as between Upper and Lower Canada. This Coalition Government, of which Sir Etienne Tache was the head, included John A. Macdonald and George Etiene Cartier, together with George Brown, Oliver Mowat and William McDougall as representatives of the opposition.

Meanwhile a somewhat similar movement was taking shape in the Maritime Provinces, where there were three Governments and three Legislatures in an area far smaller than either Upper or Lower Canada. The Legislatures of these provinces authorized their Governments to hold a joint conference to discuss the expediency of a union of the three provinces under one Government and Legislature, and this conference met at Charlottetown on September 1, 1864. The Canadian Government, having learned of this conference, asked for and received permission for its delegates to attend and present their point of view. They did so and prevailed upon the representatives of the Maritime Provinces to adjourn their conference and meet at Quebec to discuss the federal union of all the provinces rather than the legislative union of the Maritime provinces only. At this second conference Newfoundland, as well as Canada and the Maritime Provinces, was represented. The Quebec conference met on October 10, 1864, and continued until October 29. The resolutions which it accepted were later on incorporated in the British North America Act. These resolutions, 72 in number, were laid before the Legislature of Canada at the following session and approved by a vote of 91 to 33.

LEADERS OF CONFEDERATION

The delegates of Canada, of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick met at the Westminster Palace Hotel in London on December 4, 1866, Prince Edward Island and Newfoundland not being represented. The resolutions of the Quebec conference were taken up, considered seriatim, amended in certain particulars and adopted anew, the amendments granting more favourable financial terms to the Maritime Provinces. The title desired for the new confederation by the conference was the "Kingdom of Canada," but this was disallowed on the ground that the name "Kingdom" might not be acceptable to the people of the United States and the name "Dominion" was substituted. The resolutions, as amended by the London conference, were now passed by the Imperial Parliament as the British North America Act, receiving the Royal Assent on March 29, 1867. On May 22 was issued the Royal proclamation, uniting the provinces of Canada, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick into one Dominion under the name of Canada, and on July 1, 1867, the Dominion commenced to exist.

THE EXPANSION OF CANADA

The early years of Confederation under Sir John A. Macdonald as prime minister, were of a somewhat stormy character, owing to the agitation in Nova Scotia for the repeal of the union, and to the North West rebellion of 1870, arising out of the transfer of the enormous territories of the Hudson's Bay Company to the new Dominion. This transfer, however, became effective on July 15, 1870, and Manitoba was admitted

into Confederation as the fifth province of the Dominion. On July 20, 1871, British Columbia entered Confederation under an agreement stipulating for the construction of a Canadian Pacific Railway, and Prince Edward Island joined its fortunes with those of the Dominion on July 1, 1873. On September 1, 1880, all British possessions in North America and the adjacent islands, except Newfoundland and its dependencies, were annexed to Canada by Imperial Order of July 31, this Order in Council extending the Dominion of Canada far northward into the Arctic regions. In 1895 negotiations for the inclusion of Newfoundland in the Confederation proved abortive and Newfoundland still remains a separate government. In September, 1905, about the middle of the long premiership of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, the new provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan were formed from the old Hudson Bay territory and in 1912 the boundaries of Manitoba, Ontario and Quebec were extended northward to Hudson Strait and Hudson Bay, James Bay and the 60th parallel of latitude. Canada, north of the 60th parallel, has been formed for administrative purposes into the territories of Yukon, Mackenzie, Keewatin and Franklin, the latter including the islands of the Arctic Ocean.

AREA AND NATURAL RESOURCES

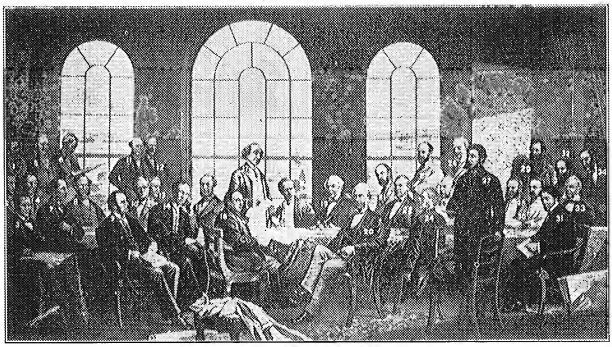
In the sixty years since Confederation, the area of the Dominion of Canada has been greatly enlarged. The four original provinces contained 350,188 square miles of land and inland waters, of which the original land area was 338,224 square miles. In 1881, after purchase of the vast Hudson Bay Territory in 1870 and the admission of British Columbia in 1871 and of Prince Edward Island in 1873, the area of the Dominion is stated in the Census of 1881 as 3,470,392 square miles. Since that time, further exploration in the northern regions has resulted in increasing the estimated land area of Canada to 3,654,200 square miles, which together with a water area of 142,923 square miles, gives a grand total of 3,797,123 square miles, or well over ten times the area of the Dominion as originally constituted. The natural resources of Canada are those of a continent rather than of a country; nowhere else in the world have the same number of people such enormous undeveloped natural resources at their disposal.

The natural resources of Canada consist mainly of agricultural lands, forests, fisheries, minerals, water-powers, and fur-bearing animals.

Agricultural Lands: Of the 1,401,316,413 acres of land area of the nine provinces, approximately 358,-162,190 acres are available for use in agricultural production, being 2½ times the present occupied area and 5 times the present improved area of farm lands.

Timber: Altogether the timber lands of the Dominion are estimated at 1,227,000 square miles, some of which is agricultural land. This area is estimated to contain 482,075,000,000 feet board measure of saw timber and 1,279,705,000 cords of pulpwood, cordwood, poles, etc., making a total equivalent to 246,826,000,000 cubic feet.

Fisheries: Canada's Atlantic fishing grounds extend over 5,000 miles of coast and cover an area of not



FORMATION OF THE DOMINION OF CANADA, 1st July, 1867.

Statesmen who inaugurated the Union of British Provinces in North America.

1. H. Bernard, Germany.
2. J. Ross, Ontario, Canada.
3. E. Palmer, Prince Edward Island.
4. W. H. Steeves, New Brunswick.
5. C. Fisher, New Brunswick.
6. E. Whelan, Prince Edward Island.
7. Col. T. H. Gray, Prince Edward Island.
8. J. S. D. Thompson, Nova Scotia.
9. L. J. Tilley, New Brunswick.
10. E. B. L. Carter, Newfoundland.
11. A. Gray, Newfoundland.
12. J. Chapais, Canada East.
13. E. B. Chandler, New Brunswick.
14. J. Cockburn, Canada West.
15. A. G. Archibald, Nova Scotia.
16. Sir H. Langevin, Canada East.
17. Sir John A. Macdonald, Canada West.
18. Sir G. E. Cartier, Canada East.
19. Sir E. P. Taché, Canada East.
20. Sir R. J. Cartwright, Canada West.
21. T. H. Haviland, Prince Edward Island.
22. A. Gal. Canada West.
23. P. Mitchell, New Brunswick.
24. Hon. Grow Heney, Canada West.
25. J. Carlwright, Canada West.
26. A. Vankoughnet, Canada West.
27. Sir Charles Tupper, Nova Scotia.
28. Col. J. H. Gray, New Brunswick.
29. W. H. Pope, Prince Edward Island.
30. W. McDougall, Canada West.
31. D. Aylmer McGee, Canada.
32. A. A. McDonald, Prince Edward Island.
33. J. McCully, Nova Scotia.
34. J. H. Johnson, New Brunswick.

less than 200,000 square miles. There are also the inshore fishing grounds of the St. Lawrence River and Great Lakes, and the Pacific Coast with a shore line of 7,000 miles containing an immense quantity of fish of the highest food value.

Minerals: Canada possesses one-sixth of the coal reserves in the world. In the production of natural gas Canada comes second among the countries of the world. In nickel and asbestos Canada has by far the greatest reserves of any country while she holds third position in gold production.

Water Powers: It is estimated that Canada's water powers are capable of a turbine installation of 41,700,000 h.p., the present installation being only 4,556,219 h.p.

POPULATION, WEALTH, PRODUCTION AND INCOME

Canada began the nineteenth century with a population of about 250,000. The census of 1851 showed 2,384,919 and that of 1871, the first census after Confederation, of 3,327,000. The last census of 1921 showed 8,788,000.

According to the latest estimate (1921) the tangible wealth of the Dominion is 22 billions as compared with an estimated wealth of 1½ billions at Confederation. Of this amount agricultural wealth accounted for $6,586,000,000, mines $559,000,000, forests $1,-197,000,000, manufactures $1,972,000,000, steam railways $2,159,000,000, urban real property, $5,751,-000,000, household clothing, motors, $1,144,000,000, specie held by Government and chartered banks, $202,000,000.

Agriculture and manufactures rank as rivals for first place in net value of production for the whole of Canada, with forestry and mining in third and fourth place respectively.

As these industries engage only two-thirds of those gainfully employed in Canada it would be safe to add one-half to the figures to obtain the value of all productive activities—a concept which approximates to that of the national income, which we may thus put down at upwards of $4 billions. Figures for comprehensive comparison at Confederation are lacking, but it would be safe to say that our general productive capacity has increased by ten times.

AGRICULTURE

In respect to the principal grain crops and especially of wheat, progress during the past sixty years has been most remarkable. For ten years after Confederation the Canadian grain crops rarely exceeded 25 million bushels. The first year in which production exceed 100 millions was 1905. In 1911, 1912 and 1913 the yield exceeded 200 millions. In 1923, the peak of wheat production in Canada was reached with 474 million bushels. The producton of oats grew from 42 million bushels in 1870 to 564 million bushels in 1923; barley from 11 million bushels in 1870 to 112 million bushels in 1925.

The exports of wheat and flour have grown from 5 million bushels in 1870 to 309 million bushels in 1924. Canada is now the second largest wheat producing and exporting country in the world.

The total value of the field crops in Canada in 1870 was estimated to be $111,116,606. In 1926 this figure had risen to $1,121,447,100.

The exports of wheat flour in 1868 were 375,219 barrels, valued at $1,948,696, while in 1926 this had risen to 10,084,974 barrels valued at $69,687,598, an increase of twenty-five times in 60 years in quantity and thirty-five times in value.

In 1870 the total value of dairy products was $15,-023,966. This has grown to $241,069,320. The number of milch cows has increased from 1,251,209 in 1870 to 3,951,335 in 1926.

Total exports of cattle in 1867 numbered 47,809, valued at $1,190,799, all to the United States; in 1926 total exports were 295,249 head valued at $18,081,479, of which $12,432,954 worth went to the United Kingdom and $5,338,737 worth went to the United States. Exports of swine numbered 8,790 valued at $41,350 in 1867, all to the United States; in 1926 the number had increased to 52,025 valued at $1,266,676, of which shipments to the value of $1,192,475 went to the United States.

Total exports of animals and animal products have increased in value from $6,118,639 in 1867 to $154,182,754 in 1926.

In 1925 the total value of Canadian commercial fruits was $21,588,620. For 1926 the value of commercial fruits is estimated preliminarily at $20,316,-956, of which $13,728,120 is for apples.

In 1925 there were 242 fruit and vegetable canneries representing a capital investment of $24,424,064, and with products valued at $22,376,313. This great industry is entirely a growth since Confederation.

The estimated gross agricultural wealth of Canada is $7,508,257,000. Annual estimates of the total gross value of agricultural production, made for the last ten years, show a total of over $1,600 millions to-day as compared with $1,100 millions in 1915.

FOREST WEALTH

The forests of Canada represent one of its greatest natural assets. The value of the primary products resulting from forestry operations is now over $200 millions. The lumber industry products grew in value from $31,148,000 in 1871 to $134,413,000 in 1925. The pulp and paper industry, which now ranks first in value of manufactured products, increased its production from $1,071,000 in 1871 to $193,092,000 in 1925. In 1926 Canada's paper exports alone amounted to $114,090,000, being seven times greater than those of Germany, her nearest competitor.

JACQUES CARTIER

MINING IN CANADA

Valued at $10,221,000 in 1886, the production of Canadian mines is computed to have grown to the stupendous total of $241,245,000 in 1926.

In order of total values the leading mineral products of Canada in 1926 were: coal, $59,797,-181; gold, $36,141,891; lead, $19,262,242; copper, $17,386,-867; nickel, $14,374,163; silver, $13,934,035; cement, $13,013,283; zinc, $11,996,601; clay products, $10,464,462; asbestos, $10,095,487; natural gas, $8,238,371; stone, $7,-807,393; sand and gravel, $4,655,437; lime, $3,790,386; gypsum, $2,761,937; salt, $1,480,149; crude petroleum, $1,-313,730; and cobalt, $1,116,504.

In 1926 the Dominion produced 90 per cent. of the world's supply of nickel, 85 per cent of the world's asbestos, 55 per cent of the world's cobalt, 9 per cent of the world's gold, more than 8 per cent of the world's silver, and about 4 per cent of the world's copper. We lead the world in the production of nickel, cobalt and asbestos; we are third in the output of gold and lead; we hold fourth place among silver-producing countries; and we are the sixth largest producer of aluminum.

Since 1886 the aggregate value of Canada's mineral output has reached the stupendous sum of $4,013,518,027.

WATER POWER OF CANADA

Canada stands second only to the United States in turbine horse-power installation. We also stand second in turbine horse-power installation per 1,000 of population, Norway alone being higher. On a per capita basis Canada has nearly five times the installation of the United States.

GENERAL MONTCALM

Large hydro-electric development has been possible only since the improvements in long distance transmission of electricity (around 1900). Even in 1900 there was only 170,000 horse-power developed in Canada. By 1905 it had increased to 450,000, reaching the tremendous total of 4,556,000 in 1926. The age of electricity is comparatively young, not over quarter of century, but there is hardly a hamlet in Ontario that is not enjoying its wonderful benefits to-day.

THE VICTORY MEMORIAL TOWER
Parliament Buildings, Ottawa

CANADA'S FISHERIES

Canada's fishing grounds are perhaps the most extensive in the world, with a quality of product that is unexcelled. The value of fish products has grown from $6,600,000 in 1870 to $48,000,000 in 1926. In 1926 exports totalled $37,487,000.

SAMUEL DE CHAMPLAIN

CANADA'S FUR TRADE

The fur trade has played an important part in the history of Canada. In 1880 the value of pelt taken was given as $987,555. This had grown to $17,017,501 in 1926.

MANUFACTURES OF CANADA

The value of the manufactures of Canada in 1870 was $221 millions. The value in 1925 was $2,948 millions. The number of employees in 1870 was 188,000 and the number in 1925 was 544,000.

It is the present century that has witnessed the chief forward movement in Canadian manufactures. By 1920, the "peak" year, the gross value of Canadian manufactured products was no less than $3,772 millions, the capital invested $3,371 millions, and the number of employees 609,586. According to the latest census available, Canada possessed in 1925 22,331 manufacturing establishments, whose capital investment in lands, buildings, equipment, etc., amounted to $3,808,-289,981, which employed 544,014 persons with salaries and wages amounting to $596,015,-171, consumed $1,587,665,408 worth of raw material (not including fuel) and produced goods to the value of $2,-948,545,315.

CANADA'S TRADE

The total trade of Canada in 1868 was $120 millions, in 1926 $2,298 millions.

The trade of Canada represents on the whole a relative expansion and development during the sixty years that has not been surpassed in any other country.

GENERAL WOLFE

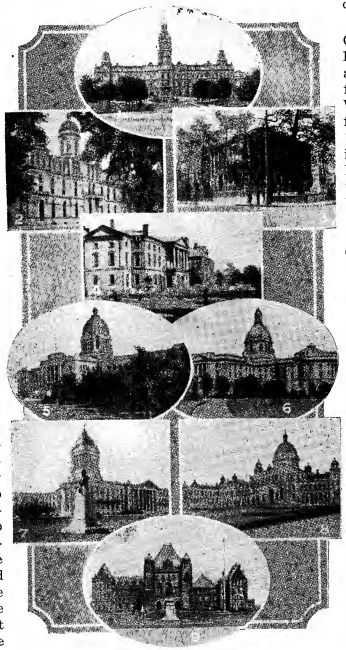
From an isolated and dependent community, we have become a nation trading with the ends of the earth, exceeding many of the oldest and largest countries in trade standing. Thus, in volume of trade Canada now stands fifth among the nations (both in exports and imports), only Great Britain, the United States, Germany and France being larger, while in per capita trade we stand second (both exports and imports), being exceeded only by the sister Dominion of New Zealand. Our favourable trade balance per capita during the last year was the largest in the world.

Canada's total trade with all countries for the fiscal year 1926 amounted to $2,256,029,000, or about twenty times what it was at Confederation, viz., $119,792,000.

TRANSPORTATION

The first Canadian railway was constructed in 1836 between St. Johns, Que., and Laprairie; it was sixteen miles long and was operated by horses, for which locomotives were substituted in 1837.

The railway era proper may be said to have begun in 1851 with the inauguration of the Grand Trunk system and several subsidiary lines throughout Ontario and Quebec. At Confederation these had grown to 2,278 miles. The Intercolonial, which joined the Maritimes to Quebec and Ontario, was a part of the Confederation compact. The next and most important step was the building of the Canadian Pacific Railway, completed in 1885. The second and third transcontinentals, namely, were the Canadian Northern Railway and the Grand Trunk Pacific. Canada possesses the most extensive railway system of any country of its population, no other in the world exceeding us in mileage per capita. Total steam railway mileage in operation, 40,352; investments in Canadian railways, three billions; and gross earnings, $455,000,000. The number of employees in 1925 was 166,027, and the wages bill $238 millions. The Canadian railways carried 41 million passengers and 110 million tons of freight in 1925; in 1875 the traffic was only 5,190,416 passengers and 5,670,837 tons of freight. Ton mileage of revenue freight was 11 billions in 1907 (first year of record) and 32 billions in 1925. The railways use 30 per cent of all the coal consumed in Canada.



PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS
1. Quebec; 2. Fredericton; 3. Halifax; 4. Charlottetown; 5. Regina; 6. Edmonton; 7. Winnipeg; 8 Victoria; 9. Toronto.

There are six great Canal Systems under the Dominion Government. As an illustration, growth of freight traffic through the Welland Canal increased from 1 2-3 million tons in 1872 to 5 2-3 million tons in 1926. Canada has the largest hydraulic lift lock in the world located at Peterboro, Ont.

There were horse car systems in Montreal and Toronto as early as 1861, but the first electric street railway, (at St. Catharines, Ont.), dates only from 1887, followed by the Ottawa Electric railway in 1891, and the electrification of the Montreal and Toronto systems in 1892. Altogether there are now some 63 electric railway companies in operation, owning over 2,500 miles of track and about 5,000 cars and with a capitalization of $222 millions. They carry over 725,000,000 fare passengers annually, pay wages of over $24 millions and have a gross revenue of about $50 millions.

There are now five express service systems in operation with a capital somewhat over $9 millions, operating on 45,778 miles of steam and electric railway, boat lines and stage routes, and with gross receipts of about $25 millions.

Roads have always been of first importance in Canada. There are to-day about 385,000 miles of highway.

The automobile manufacturing industry, since its beginning only twenty years ago, has developed a production of $110,835,380 on a capitalization of $74,-

678,451, employing about 10,301 persons. Twenty years ago the number of motor vehicles registered in Canada was under 2,000. In 1926 the number was over 800,000.

The vessels on the Canadian shipping registry in 1874 numbered 6,930, with a total tonnage of 1,158,363. In 1925 there were 7,913, representing 1,283,033 tons.

The telephone was invented in Canada and the first talk over any distance was conducted by Alexander Graham Bell between Brantford and Paris, a distance of eight miles, on August 10, 1876. To-day the number of telephones is over 1 million with a 3 million wire mileage,the capital invested being over $174 millions.

In 1868 there were only 123 branch banks in Canada. In 1926 the number had increased to 3,770. The total assets have expanded from $78,000,000 in 1867 to $2,864,000,000 in 1926.

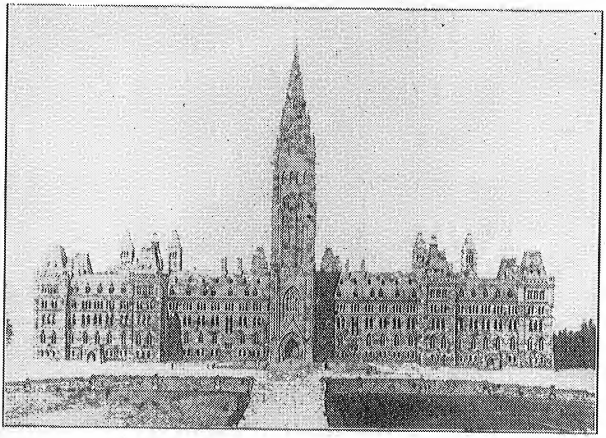
In 1869 the total life insurance in force in Dominion companies was only $35,680,000 as compared with $4,609,900,000 at the end of 1926.

At the end of 1925, besides the $7,597 millions of fire insurance in force in companies with Dominion licenses, there were also $1,215 millions in force in companies with provincial licenses, and $566 millions in force with companies, associations, or underwriters not licensed to transact business in Canada, or a grand total of $9,378 millions of fire insurance in force in the Dominion.

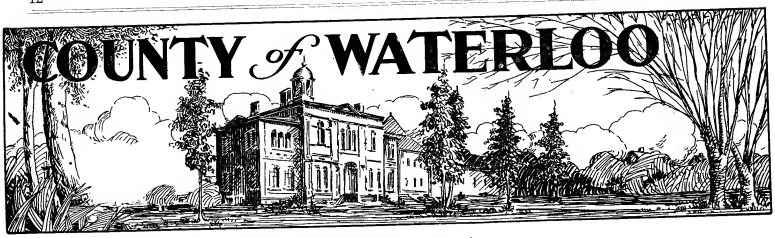
EDUCATION IN CANADA

The first census to be taken after Confederation (1871) showed 20 per cent of the people over the age of 20 years as "illiterate", in the sense of being unable to read or write; 681,891 persons as "going to school"; 5,145 as "inmates" of universities and classical colleges; and 7,756 as at boarding schools for young ladies. The number of universities and colleges was then 75, and that of boarding schools 162. The number mentioned as teachers was 13,400, and as professors, 264. In 1921 the proportion of illiteracy was but 5 per cent in the population over 10 years of age. In all educational institutions there were 2,228,869 pupils and students in 1925; 1,965,852 were in publicly controlled kindergarten, elementary and high schools; 72,104 in private schools of the same nature; 4,955 in preparatory courses to universities and colleges; 95,684 in technical and night courses; 1,560 in schoo's for the deaf and blind; over 16,000 in private business colleges; 14,222 in Indian schools; 9,899 in classical colleges; 8,531 in regular courses in other colleges; 22,723 in regular courses in universities; and 10,220 in schools for teacher training.

In 1925 there were over 65,000 teachers in Canada in ordinary and technical schools; 3,864 professors in universities and their preparatory schools; and about 5,000 between private schools, business colleges and Indian schools. In 1924-25, including all institutions, the expenditure on education was about $133,000,000.



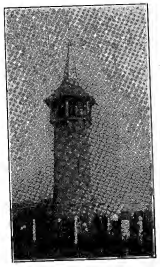
VIEW OF CANADA'S PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS, OTTAWA, ONTARIO.



Conditions Prior to Settlement

EARLY SETTLEMENT

Few years had elapsed after the land grant had been made by Governor Haldimand to Brant and his braves until the covetous eye of the white man was attracted to this section. The revolt of the southern colonies against the British crown rendered that country repugnant to those who were unswerving in their loyalty to George III. and to the "non-conformists" who had emigrated to Pennsylvania from Holland, Switzerland, Germany and Denmark. These "non-conformists" had very pronounced religious scruples against military service, judicial oaths, and other conditions imposed by the autocratic rule which existed in those European countries. Seeking refuge from what to them was a galling persecution, they had come to the new world and by their inherent thrift and industry became a prosperous colony. The revolution, however, with its attendant obligations upon the residents of the country of the seceders, so changed matters that a large number of them preferred to adopt pioneer life and endure personal privations rather than submit to conditions opposed to their conscientious belief. They sought a new refuge in a new country under the British crown and emigrated to Canada. It is to that revolution, When Britain lost a promising colony that Waterloo owes its present prosperity.



PIONEER MEMORIAL TOWER
Erected on the old Betzner Homestead near Doon to mark Scene of First Settlement in Waterloo County.

DAVID BETZNER
Son of Samuel D. Betzner, First White Boy Born in Waterloo County.

Although actual settlement did not commence until the beginning of the 19th century, a large portion of the Indian lands were disposed of to speculators a few years previously. In speaking of this, Hon. James Young, in his "Reminiscences of the early history of Galt and the Settlement of Dumfries," says: "On the "5th of February, 1798, Colonel Brant, on behalf of the "Six Nations, and acting as their legal attorney, sold "to one Philip Stedman of the Niagara District that "portion of their lands known as Block No. 1, com-"prising 94,365 acres, and which by an Act of the "Legislature became known as the Township of Dum-"fries. The price stipulated was £8,841." This was apparently the original purchase of Waterloo County lands by the whites, and was followed by the disposal of Block No. 2, comprising 94,012 acres to Richard Beasley, James Wilson and John B. Rosseau for £8,887. This block formed the Township of Waterloo.

JOSEPH SHERK AND SAMUEL BETZNER ARRIVE.

It was some time after this, however, before there was much movement towards settlement—not until 1800. In that year Joseph Sherk and Samuel Betzner located on the Grand River near Doon, becoming the first permanent white settlers in the county. Previous to that time but few whites had visited the locality, and most of them had been trappers and fur traders whose residence was only temporary, except one named Dodge, who became a permanent resident. Other families followed but settlement was not rapid. Canada was then a wilderness of which little was known. Dire necessity was the predominating factor which induced the pioneers to cast their lot in the new country, and the majority of those who came early found locations near the frontier. The difficulty in reaching this section, too, was an obstacle that retarded rapid occupation in the early days. To reach Waterloo the since famous Beverley Swamp had to be traversed, and this

SAMUEL D. BETZNER
First Settler in Waterloo County, Who Arrived in 1800.

at times was almost impassable. So far as known, George Clemens, who came in 1802, drove the first horse team that ever came through that dreary, dismal morass. In 1801 a number of families arrived from Pennsylvania after a long and tedious journey. Among those who arrived that year were George, Abraham and Jacob Bechtel, Dilman Kinsey, B. Rosenberger, John Biehn, accompanied by their families, and a few young unmarried men. Thus the early settlers came into the county, and in the autumn of 1801 twelve families comprised the population. In 1806 a small settlement was made on the site of the present Town of Waterloo by Abraham Erb, a more detailed description of which will be found in the Waterloo town history which appears elsewhere in this publication.

TITLE CAUSES TROUBLE

Previous to the coming of Mr. Erb, it was discovered that the title to the lands in Waterloo Township, purchased from Richard Beasley, was not of a gilt edge nature. Rumors of the insecurity of title led to investigation, which disclosed the fact that a mortgage of $20,000 was recorded against the "Beasley Tract". This had a very discouraging effect, retarding the influx of new residents and causing much anxiety to those who had already made purchases. Beasley was interviewed by the somewhat indignant settlers. He acknowledged the impeachment, but declared that the mortgage would be discharged and that there was no occasion for alarm on the part of the purchasers. Mr. Beasley's suavity and assurances, however, were not altogether satisfactory and did not inspire implicit confidence in the minds of the hardy pioneers. Hereditary instincts engendered suspicion. They were honest, hard working men, whose "word was as good as their bond," but they had no inclination of risking the loss of their property or being lulled into inaction by unsupported plausible words. Beasley was evidently driven into a corner, for, finding that his assurances were not accepted, proposed that a company be formed to purchase the entire Tract, offering as an inducement five hundred acres to the successful promoter of such a syndicate. Referring to Ezra E. Eby's "History of Waterloo" we find that the settlers met in January, 1804, to discuss the situation, and sent Samuel Bricker and Joseph Sherk to friends in Pennsylvania to enlist assistance in raising the amount necessary to discharge the mortgage. The first move to accomplish the mission failed, Mr. Sherk became discouraged and returned to Canada, but Mr. Bricker, with characteristic perseverance, remained to make further attempts to bring to successful issue the object for which he had been delegated. He went to Lancaster County and convened a meeting of his co-religionists (Mennonites) and in a powerful speech endeavored to secure their sympathy and financial aid. While sympathy was freely expressed, there was apparently little inclination towards extending monetary assistance. As the meeting was about to decide against the project, "Hannes" Eby arose and strongly advocated the cause of Mr. Bricker, not from a speculative or financial point, but as a matter of christian duty towards their brethren in distress. This earnest appeal turned the tide of feeling, and preliminary arrangements were made for the organization of a joint stock company, and April of the same year saw the culmination of the project with the capital stock divided into eight shares, one of which was the maximum and one-eight the minimum which any member could possess. Mr. Bricker took one-half share and was appointed the Company's agent, with Daniel Erb as an assistant. The newly formed company generously offered to pay expenses and a fair salary to these gentlemen, but they, having in mind the difficulties which confronted the settlers, and their limited financial resources, offered their services free, and started for Canada with $20,000, all in

A Group of Pioneers

MRS. WEILER

One of First Settlers in New Germany and Mother of Rev. Father Weiler, of Kitchener, Ont.

MARY (BIEHN) SALTZBERGER

Born April 24, 1800, First White Girl Born in Waterloo County, married to John P. Saltzberger 1819. Died Dec. 29, 1888.

ANNA BIEHN BOWMAN

Born Nov. 6, 1816, Died Oct. 13, 1905. Married to Samuel W. Bowman. Resided in Berlin, Ont., (now Kitchener) for nearly 20 Years Prior to Her Death.

REV. JAMES SIMS

Born in Scotland 1812, and came to Wellesley Township in 1838. Died in Waterloo, Ont., 1880. Only surviving Descendant in Waterloo County is grandson, Harvey J. Sims, K.C., of Kitchener, Ont.

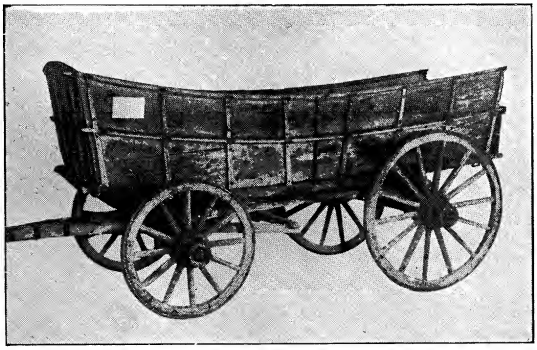
MAGDALENA DEVITT

Magdalena Shoemaker Devitt, Waterloo, Ont. Born Nov. 20, 1811, came to Canada with her Mother in 1829. Married Barnabas Devitt May 1st, 1831. Died Jan. 20, 1907.

silver dollars, secured in a "strong box", making the journey of five hundred miles without mishap, although subjected to considerable anxiety concerning the care of the amount which had been entrusted to them.

Legal procedure in the old days apparently jogged along in the same leisurely manner that it does at the present time. We quote Mr. Eby, who says: "There "was some delay in lifting the mortgage. However, "after all the legal documents were examined and the "state of affairs thoroughly investigated by the Hon. "William Dickson of Niagara, who received twenty "guineas for his services and legal advice, things were "amicably arranged and the deed between Richard "Beasley and his wife Henrietta, conveying 60,000 "acres of land for £10,000 Canadian currency to "Daniel Erb and Jacob Erb, who, at the request of "Samuel Bricker were appointed agents of the Com-"pany, was satisfactorily executed." The land was surveyed and laid out in lots of 448 acres each, and a draft of the present Township of Waterloo was made by a surveyor named Jones. A copy of this map was sent to the shareholders in Pennsylvania, among whom the land not already taken up by settlers was apportioned by a method of "casting lots," and in this way the territory was divided among the subsequent arrivals. The original deed made by Beasley and his wife is still preserved in the Kitchener Registry Office. It is inscribed on parchment 18 x 24 inches in size. It is now yellow with age and the writing has faded to a dimness that makes the document difficult to decipher. It was the intention of the publishers of this book to give a photographic reproduction of the old deed, but the unkind ravages of time have rendered it impossible to secure a plate that would give an adequate and readable reproduction. The preamble of this ancient conveyance—the oldest in the county registry archives—reads:

"This indenture, made at Barton, in the County "of Lincoln and District of Niagara, of the Province "of Upper Canada, June 29th, 1805, between Richard "Beasley of Barton aforesaid, Esquire, and Henrietta, "his wife, of one part, and Daniel Erb, of Block No. "Two, on the Grand River in the County of York and "Home District of the Province aforesaid, and Jacob "Erb, of the same place, yoeman, of the other part, "witnesseth that the said Beasley, for and in con-"sideration of the sum of Ten Thousand Pounds of "lawful money of Canada, etc., hath granted, etc., unto "them, the said Daniel Erb and Jacob Erb, and their "heirs and assigns forever, all that certain parcel or "tract of land situated in the County of York and "Home District aforesaid, containing by admeasure-"ment Sixty Thousand Acres, more or less."



SETTLER'S WAGON
An Interesting Relic of Pioneer Days that is Being Preserved by the Waterloo Historical Society.

The description of the tract, conditions and obligations follow, and the document is duly signed and sealed.

After thus securing a valid title to the land, the members of the Company sought to turn their holdings to the best account possible. It was not exploited through newspapers and magazine advertising in the manner adopted by present day land purchasers and speculators. Every shareholder was a bona fide owner and either settled upon the land or disposed of his holding to some one who wished to make a new home

in a new country. Space here does not permit a detailed record of the families who composed those first hardy settlers, whose strenuous lives among scenes of continual toil, hardship and privation made them men of brawn and action.

EARLY HARDSHIPS AND PRIVATIONS

Many stories are told by the descendants of the early and persevering pioneers, how they battled against difficulties and overcame obstacles, and of the trials they endured in the tedious journey from Pennsylvania to Waterloo. Transportation in those days was not accomplished by the easy and pleasant methods of twentieth century progress. The distance to Waterloo from the part of Pennsylvania from which most of these early settlers came is about 500 miles, and the means of transportation were of primitive nature. Horses and wagons were mainly used, but the route lay over mountains, across rivers and through swamps, over roads that were almost impassable, and in many places that did not exist at all. In some places it was necessary to construct a road before proceeding, and while this work was being prosecuted the families of the workers camped in the woods. In this way it sometimes took several days to proceed a few miles. Of one party it is told that nine hours were consumed in making a distance of three miles while crossing the Alleghany mountains. The way through the Beverley swamp, however, was the dread of the traveller. It was a morass of treacherous soil and unknown depths, and passage was made over the old-fashioned "corduroy" which had to be constructed before progress could be made. As time rolled by arrivals became more numerous, but it was many years before the roads were much improved. Such road construction as was carried out was only what absolute necessity required and was done by voluntary labor.

When the first settlers arrived there were no houses ready for their reception. They camped beneath the wide spreading branches of the mammoth trees, making themselves as comfortable as limited means would allow, until a rough shelter of logs could be erected. Hardware stores and lumber yards were an unknown luxury nearer than Little York (Toronto), or Niagara, consequently the first buildings were of rude construction and built with the aid of a few primitive tools which had been brought from Pennsylvania. But these hardy pioneers worked with a will and were happy in the new home they had selected, and not subjected to delay by strikes and labor troubles so prevalent at the present day. Among these first dwellings was one erected by Christian Schneider, near

Scene in Foley-Bowman Election

(From an Old Cartoon)

MR. FOLEY'S RECEPTION IN BERLIN, APRIL 4th, 1864.

1. The Postmaster General blushing through his specs at the Grand Demonstration.
2. Bowman: The crowd is not very large, Mr. Foley, but its respectability will make up for that defect.
3. Dr. P.: Is that all? I must confess that is rather a hard looking squad after all my exertions.
4. Mr. Groff: This is a black look out for our side, Dr., and all the pills in your box can't save us.
5. Colored Lady: Golly, Massa Groff, how you do march to the music.
6. Pat. Maloney: Lave the way ye dirthy blackguard av a son av a ould Naggar till I get a squint at Mickey.
7. Barney Finnegan (a G.T.R. employee): Now boys, three cheers for Mickey and the Grand Trunk.

Doon, which is still standing. Some time in 1806 a saw mill was erected at Preston by John Erb and provided lumber that greatly facilitated future building operations. Interior furnishings, too, were mostly of home construction and though not affording the comforts of modern articles they served the purpose and were then regarded almost in the light of luxuries. The first table used in the County was in the dwelling of Joseph Sherk and consisted of a huge pine stump, five feet in diameter, over which the house had been erected. While hard work and persistence eventually leads to success, the final accomplishment is seldom reached without some adversity, and of this the pioneers had their share. The first disaster of note was a fire in 1806 which destroyed several buildings and many fences and ruined considerable valuable standing timber. Among those who suffered were Abraham Stauffer, Abraham Bechtel, Jacob Bechtel and Nathaniel Dodge. Provisions, clothing and many other necessaries were consumed, considerable hardship resulting, and necessitating a fifty mile journey through mud, water, swamp and forest to secure a fresh supply.

During the war of 1812, a number of these Waterloo settlers were pressed into service as teamsters, much against their inclination, but at the close of hostilities they were amply remunerated for services and any loss they had sustained. Each succeeding year brought its quota of new arrivals, and progress became more rapid as the years rolled on.

SETTLEMENT OF GALT AND DUMFRIES

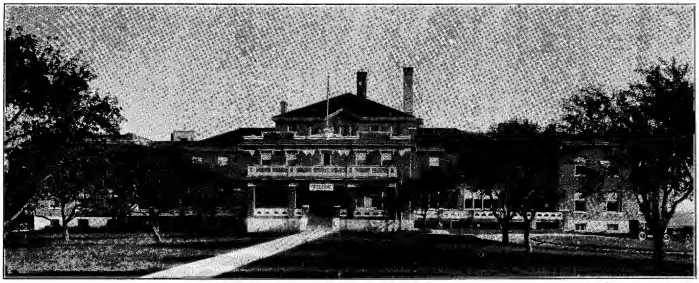
Following close upon the settlement of Waterloo Township, attention was attracted to the locality now known as the City of Galt and Township of North Dumfries. As previously mentioned, the land had been purchased by Philip Steadman, who, however, did not turn his purchase to immediate account, and shortly after obtaining his patent from the Crown, died intestate. The property was inherited by his sister, who in 1811 conveyed the land to Hon. Thomas Clark of Stamford, now in Welland County. This property was afterwards purchased by Hon. William Dickson, who subsequently became what might be termed the father of the locality. He was a Scotchman by birth, came to Canada in 1792, settled in Niagara, where he practised law, and took an active part in the war of 1812. It was some time after Mr. Dickson's purchase, however, before settlement made any rapid advancement. It was in 1816 that Mr. Dickson engaged the services of Absalom Shade, a young American carpenter to whom he had taken a fancy. Mr. Dickson was anxious to know the value of his property and learn of the prospects it offered for colonization. He and Mr. Shade made a joint visit of inspection, and after some difficulty in penetrating the forest with the aid of an Indian guide they halted at the spot where Galt now stands. The intention was to establish a village with a grist and saw mill for the convenience of the incoming settlers. At this point Mill Creek and the Grand River offered good water power and the locality was finally selected as the site of the embryo village. The only evidence of human habitation they found was a dilapidated building that had undoubtedly been erected for a mill. It was afterwards discovered that this had been constructed by one Alexander Miller, who had bargained with the Indians for several hundred acres of land in the vicinity, but afterwards finding his title valueless abandoned his claim.

Through the efforts of Messrs. Dickson and Shade the village was eventually founded and known as "Shade's Mills." Settlement followed slowly and it was not until about 1825 that the number of arrivals showed much increase in North Dumfries, which was populated by people mostly of Scotch origin.

WILMOT ATTRACTS ATTENTION

Wilmot Township was the next section of the present County to attract the attention of the people who were looking for land upon which to make homes for themselves and posterity. The pioneer of that township was Christian Naffsiger, and no better or more comprehensive statement of the early settlement can be made than by quoting the following from Ezra E. Eby's biographical history, which says:

"The Township of Wilmot was principally settled "by a society of Germans belonging to the Non-"Conformists, whose leader was one by the name of "Christian Naffsiger. . . Naffsiger came originally "from Amsterdam to New Orleans and travelled "through the Southern States northward until he came "to Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, where he met "with some friends who urged him to continue his "journey to Canada and there take up a tract of land "for his co-religionists. In August, 1822, he arrived "in Waterloo Township, where he made himself ac-"quainted with some of the settlers, who advised him "to secure the township west of Waterloo, now known "as Wilmot Township. After examining the township, "he decided that it was just the place he and his "countrymen and co-religionists wanted. . . . He "then went to Toronto to see the Governor of Upper "Canada with a view to securing, if possible, this tract "of land for his countrymen in the fatherland, who "proposed emigrating to some foreign part of the "world. The Governor very liberally offered to give "each family fifty acres free and allow them to pur-"chase at a very low rate any additional land they "might wish to have. . . . . He returned to his "native land for the purpose of bringing to Canada "his family and friends. In order, however, to be per-"fectly certain in the matter pertaining to his land "on his way home he waited upon George IV., King of "England, presenting his case. His visit to His Majesty



WATERLOO COUNTY OLD PEOPLE'S HOME
The finest and most modern Institution of its kind in Canada.

"was also very successful as the King also agreed that "the land in question should be given in the same way "as the Governor had promised. Some of these people "arrived here in the year 1824, though Naffsiger was "hindered, for certain reasons, from coming until the "summer of 1826."

Thus was the first settlement of Wilmot effected. The first settler, however, to take up actual residence in the township was Andrew Schoerg, who moved from Waterloo Township in 1824.

WOOLWICH AND WELLESLEY FOLLOW

The settlement of Woolwich and Wellesley Townships, formerly known as the "Queen's Bush," followed some years later. The people entered the county from the South and finding Dumfries, Waterloo and Wilmot well occupied, they pushed farther northward to find unoccupied land. In these northern townships the settlers were of mixed nationality, comprising English, Scotch, Irish and German, with religious beliefs of a varied character.

From that time until the present uninterrupted prosperity characterized the progress of the County. Among individual residents there were ups and downs, trials and vicissitudes, just the same as in present day life, but successful progress was not retarded and Waterloo emerged as the peer of any among the counties of the Province.

A great centre of business in the early days and up to the fifties to the time of the location of the County Seat at Berlin, and the coming of the Grand Trunk Railway, was Bridgeport, then a flourishing trading centre. The founder of Bridgeport was Jacob S. Shoemaker, who built the Bridgeport dam in 1829, the grist mill in 1830, and established various other industries.

H. W. MARTIN
Manager Old People's Home.

SAMUEL CASSEL
County Clerk.

LEVI LICHTY
Road Superintendent.

Early County Organization

The first meeting of the provisional council of the County of Waterloo was held in the township hall, Berlin, (now Kitchener) on the 3rd day of May, 1852, pursuant to a proclamation issued by the Governor-General on the 11th of February of the same year. At this meeting the following representatives were present:

Waterloo Township—Dr. John Scott, Reeve, and Henry Snyder, Deputy Reeve.

Wilmot Township—John Ernst, Reeve, and Anthony Kaiser, Deputy Reeve.

Woolwich Township—John Meyer, Reeve, and Peter Winger, Deputy Reeve.

North Dumfries Township—Dr. Charles McGeorge, Reeve, and Duncan Ferguson, Deputy Reeve.

Wellesley Township—John Hawke, Reeve, and Gabriel Hawke, Deputy Reeve.

Galt Village—Absolom Shade, Reeve.

Preston Village—Jacob Hespeler, Reeve.

THE WARDEN'S ADDRESS

Dr. Scott was selected as the first warden, and having taken the oath of office, spoke in part as follows:

"Gentlemen:—Allow me to return you thanks for the honorable distinction you have conferred upon me in electing me provisional warden of the important County of Waterloo. In return permit me to congratulate you upon the attainment so far of your long cherished desires of being a new and independent county, and on the proud position you now occupy as its first municipal council. The necessity of a separate and independent centre of municipal and judicial jurisdiction has been long felt and acknowledged by the inhabitants of the territory composing the new County of Waterloo, and I think you will agree with me that the legislature has evidenced a high degree of sagacity and discrimination in selecting these townships to compose the new county. Let us glance at its topographical features and we find three of the most important townships in it, Woolwich, Waterloo and North Dumfries, linked together by that noble stream, the Grand River, into which, after passing through Waterloo, flows the Speed at Preston; higher up after traversing Wellesley and Woolwich it is joined by the picturesque Conestogo. To the southwest of the County we find the river Nith meandering through Wellesley and Wilmot and after traversing the townships of Blenheim (the north half of which, if the almost unanimous wish of the inhabitants were granted, must shortly be annexed to this county) likewise joining the Grand River. These main arteries along with a multitude of smaller tributaries are now nearly all employed in propelling machinery of every description, and to an amount not to be equalled in any section of Canada West. Within the county you have 20 large grist mills. The number of saw mills I cannot enumerate, besides carding and fulling mills, foundries, tanneries, and factories of almost every description, and all in constant and active operation. The possession of such a vast supply of water power, the general fertility of the soil, the extensive amount of pine timber, a healthy climate, an industrious and enterprising population, now numbering according to the late

Waterloo County Officials

D. S. BOWLBY
Crown Attorney

JUDGE E. J. HEARN

W. A. KRIBS
Sheriff

census over 26,000, excellent roads and good markets render your county one of the most favored in Upper Canada and present a field for the investment of capital in almost every department of industry not to be surpassed in the province; again, the completion of the Galt branch of the Great Western Railway, while it will incalculably facilitate the transmission of your exports and imports, will closely connect your County with every other part of this vast continent; the central location of your County Town will render the transaction of municipal and judicial business cheap and convenient, as no party can possibly travel 20 miles to attend courts or councils, thus curtailing and equalizing mileage in the service and execution of writs and processes, and rendering easy and convenient the attendance of all parties having business to transact at the county town. Furthermore, the location of the County Town at Berlin opens up a new field for railway enterprise, as undoubtedly, at no distant day it will be connected by railway either with the Galt Branch of the Great Western, or the Toronto and Guelph railroad. Your first duty then, gentlemen, will be to adopt prompt measures for the erection and completion of your county buildings, so as to procure as early a separation as practicable from the other counties with which you are now united, as from the geographical position of at least one of these counties your interests can never become identified. The necessity and expediency of this step will, I feel confident, meet with your unanimous approval."

CONTRACT FOR COURT HOUSE AWARDED

One of the principal items of business at this first meeting was the movement towards the selection of a site and erection of the necessary county buildings. The present site, then owned by Fred Gaukel, was was selected, and after some negotiations that gentleman executed a free deed of the property. The contract for the erection of the new Court House was awarded to Messrs. Mellish and Russell, of Brantford, at a price of £4,875. It was not without some difficulty and a good deal of discussion, however, that the work of construction was proceeded with. At a meeting on the 3rd of May, 1852, however, the finance committee composed of Messrs. Absolom Shade, Duncan Ferguson and Jacob Hespeler, in concluding a lengthy report, favored a delay in the erection of the county buildings and their report was supported by numerously signed petitions of ratepayers, but the Council finally decided to proceed, awarding the contract and authorizing the issue of debentures to raise the necessary funds for construction.

BUILDINGS COMPLETED IN 1853

At the final meeting of the provisional council held on January 15th, 1853, which was the 12th session, the building committee reported that the construction of the county buildings had been completed, with the exception of a few minor details. Spring saw full completion of the work and the council of the infant county then had a permanent home.

While no radical changes have been made in the original structure since its erection seventy-five years ago, increase in population and the consequent business demands of county legislation, administration of justice, etc., required more room, and the buildings now used as the registry office, surrogate and clerk's offices, Judge's chambers, etc., were erected on the east side at a later date.

FIRST HOUSE OF REFUGE IN THE PROVINCE

In June, 1867, the council purchased a farm of 142 acres from John Eby, in Waterloo Township, near Berlin, on which to erect a House of Refuge. Advertisements were inserted in the Toronto papers asking for plans and specifications. No response being received, a committee was sent to visit similar institutions in the United States, and on their return plans were prepared by the county engineer, Joseph

Waterloo County Officials

E. H. SCULLY
Clerk, Surrogate Court

O. S. EBY
Registrar

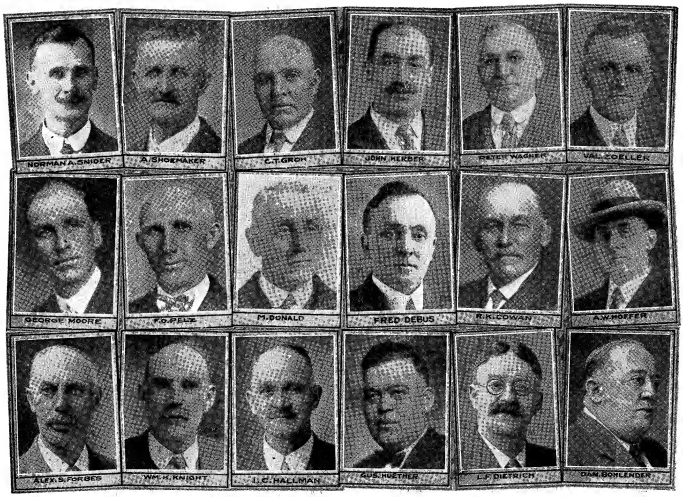
C. C. HAHN
Clerk, County Court

Hobson, C.E., later chief engineer of the Grand Trunk Railway system, and on February 25th, 1868, the contract for the buildings was let, which were practically completed before the following winter set in, but the first inmate was not admitted until 1869. The County of Norfolk erected one the following year and admitted an inmate before the Waterloo institution. This gives Norfolk the distinction of being the first to provide for its poor, but to Waterloo belongs the honor of providing the first house of refuge in the province. The cost of the farm and buildings was $20,000 and up to the present time it has upheld its initial honor by being the best and most successfully conducted institution of the kind in the province. The first keeper was James McMahon, who was followed by Peter Itterm, Jas. Laird and Geo. Martin. In 1916 Mr. Geo. Martin retired, and was succeeded by his son, Mr. Herbert W. Martin, the present manager.

Two years ago the original building was completely remodelled and an imposing building added to serve as the manager's residence. Fireproof sleeping quarters and male and female hospitals were also added. The remodelled building has accommodation for 160 inmates. It not only enjoys the reputation of being the pioneer House of Refuge in the Province of Ontario but also of being the best equipped and best managed institution of its kind in Canada. Its name has been changed to "The Old People's Home." Mr. Martin, the Manager, was for two years president of the House of Refuge Association of Ontario and is at present Honorary President of this organization. There are at present 130 inmates and the cost of maintenance is considerably lightened by the use of the produce from the 108 acre farm maintained by the institution.

EARLY COUNTY OFFICIALS

When the first county clerk was appointed there was some rivalry between Mr. Wm. Davidson and Mr. Geddes, the former gentleman securing the office to which was attached a salary of £40 per annum. Mr. Davidson held the position until 1861, when he was succeeded by Mr. Israel D. Bowman, who held the office until his death on Sept. 4, 1896. His son, Mr. Herbert J. Bowman, C.E., was next appointed. On his death in June, 1916, he was succeeded by Samuel Cassel, the present Clerk and Treasurer. The first county treasurer was Charles H. Ahrens, whose salary was fixed at £50 per annum. He was succeeded in 1854 by Christian Enslin, who was followed the next



MEMBERS OF WATERLOO COUNTY COUNCIL 1927

year by Charles Stanton. The latter gentleman occupied the position until 1879, when the offices of clerk and treasurer were combined and have so continued since.

Members of the council were allowed six shillings and three pence per day for attendance, and the Warden was paid the sum of £50 per annum in addition to his allowance as a member of the Council.

WARDENS OF THE COUNTY

To publish a list of county council members who represented the various municipalities since that first meeting in 1852 would require more space than the writer has at his disposal, but it will be interesting to note the successive wardens from the inauguration of the county to the present day:

Dr. John Scott, Waterloo Tp., 1852-1856; Isaac Clemens, Preston, 1857-1860; Wendell Bowman, Waterloo Tp., 1861; Hy. S. Huber, Berlin, 1862-1863; Thos. Chisholm, North Dumfries Tp., 1864; Hy. D. Tye, Wilmot Tp., 1865; Wm. H. Vardon, M.D., Wellesley Tp., 1866; Ephraim Erb, Waterloo Tp., 1867; Chas. Hendry, Woolwich Tp., 1868; John Flemming, Galt, 1869; George Randall, Waterloo, 1870; Abram A. Erb, Preston, 1871; George Hespeler, Hespeler, 1872; Samuel Merner, New Hamburg, 1873; Abram Tyson, Berlin, 1874; John D. Moore, North Dumfries Tp., 1875; Christopher Zoeger, Wilmot Township, 1876; Ferdinand Walter, Wellesley Tp., 1877; Henry McNally, Waterloo Tp., 1878; John B. Snyder, Woolwich Tp., 1879; Richard Jaffray, Berlin, 1880; William Snider, Waterloo, 1881; Wm. C. Schleuter, Preston, 1882; Lewis Kribs, Hespeler, 1883; Otto Pressprich, New Hamburg, 1884; John Watson, Ayr, 1885; J. M. Scully, Berlin, 1886; Joseph Wrigley, North Dumfries, 1887; F. Holwell, Wilmot Tp., 1888; Ferdinand Walter, Wellesley Tp., 1889; Jas P. Phin, Waterloo Tp., 1890; Jacob L. Umbach, Woolwich Tp., 1891; Robert Gilholm, Galt, 1892; George Moore, Waterloo, 1893; Geo. A. Clare, Preston, 1894; Wm. A. Kribs, Hespeler, 1895; Hon. Samuel Merner, New Hamburg, 1896; Alonzo H. Erb, Elmira, 1897; Louis J. Breithaupt, Berlin, 1898; Menno Hallman, North Dumfries, 1899; Jacob S. Hallman, Wilmot Tp., 1900; Ferdinand Walter, Wellesley Tp., 1901; Tilman S. Shantz, Waterloo Tp., 1902; Alex Peterson, Wellesley Tp., 1903; George Laird, Galt, 1904; Geo. M. Debus, Berlin, 1905; Samuel J. Cherry, Preston, 1906; J. B. Fischer, Waterloo, 1907; R. J. Lockart, Hespeler, 1908; J. F. Katzenmeier, New Hamburg, 1909; Hy. Gmelin, Ayr, 1910; Philip Christman, Elmira, 1911; Thos. Hall, North Dumfries Tp., 1912; Samuel Cassel, Wilmot Tp., 1913; A. B. Robertson, Wellesley Tp., 1914; W. C. Shaw, Waterloo Tp., 1915; Paul Snider, Woolwich Tp., 1916; W. H. Kutt, Waterloo, 1917; A. Oaks, Preston, 1918; C. N. Panabaker, Hesepeler, 1919; Fred Debus, New Hamburg, 1920; R. S. Armstrong, Ayr, 1921; P. F. Stumpf, Elmira, 1922; Walter Oliver, North Dumfries Tp., 1923; Geo. Z. Lantz, Wilmot Tp., 1924; John Reidel, Wellesley Tp., 1925; Robt. J. Veitch, Waterloo Tp., 1926; Alex. S. Forbes, Woolwich Tp., 1927.

Of this long list of men who from the creation of the county to the present year held the highest office in the gift of the municipal vote, many have passed away, leaving a record for valiant and conscientious work still green in the memory of the people.

In 1897 the new county council act became operative and by its provisions representation in the county council by reeves and deputy reeves was abolished. The county was divided into seven districts from which two representatives each were elected. These districts were comprised as follows:

No. 1—The Town of Berlin.

No. 2—The Town of Galt.

No. 3—The Township of Waterloo and Town of Hespeler.

No. 4—The Township of North Dumfries and the Villages of Preston and Ayr.

No. 5—The Township of Wilmot and Village of New Hamburg.

No. 6—Township of Wellesley and Town of Waterloo.

No. 7—The Township of Woolwich and Village of Elmira.

On the first election, under the new regulations, the following representatives were accorded the confidences of the people:

No. 1—L. J. Breithaupt and John R. Eden.

No. 2—J. C. Dietrich and Robert Gilholm.

No. 3—W. A. Kribs and James P. Phin.

No. 4—Menno Hallman and P. E. Shantz.

No. 5—J. S. Hallman and W. R. Plum.

No. 6—George Moore and F. Walter.

No. 7—A. H. Erb and C. S. Weber.

Upon Kitchener's incorporation as a city in 1912 and Galt's incorporation as a city in 1915 these two municipalities withdrew from the County. Agreements were, however, at that time entered into whereby these cities continue to receive the services of the county in the administration of justice and the House of Refuge, the cost being apportioned on the basis of population.

COUNTY OFFICIALS

Of the first judicial county officers appointed by the Hincks government, none now survive. Judge Miller held office until his death in 1887 when he was succeeded by Anthony Lacourse, who had been appointed Junior Judge in 1873. Judge Lacourse held the office until his death in 1895. He was succeeded by His Honor Judge Chisholm, retired, who was succeeded by Judge W. M. Reade, who held office until his death in January, 1919. He was succeeded by Judge E. J. Hearn, the present incumbent, whose administration has in every way maintained the high traditions of the office set by his predecessors.

Sheriff Davidson held office until his death in 1881. His successor was Moses Springer. Mr. Springer was one of the prominent representative men of his generation, and his identity with the progress of the Town of Waterloo is recorded in his many years of service as councillor, reeve and mayor and later by

his election as the representative of the riding to the Legislature in 1867—the first provincial political contest after Confederation. He continued to represent his constituents until his appointment as sheriff in 1881. Sheriff Springer died in 1888, but it was not until January, 1891, that Mr. John Motz was appointed to the vacancy. He held office up to the time of his death in 1911. He was succeeded by Dr. H. G. Lackner who was appointed in 1912 and acted up to the time of his death in 1926. He was succeeded by W. A. Kribs, of Hespeler, the present incumbent.

Mr. Aemelius Irving resigned the office of Clerk of the Peace in 1858 and was succeeded by the late Thos. Millar who held office until 1867 when he resigned to accept the judgeship of the County of Halton. On his retirement Mr. W. H. Bowlby was called to the office which he held until his death in January, 1917. The present incumbent, Mr. D. S. Bowlby, a nephew, was appointed his successor in April, 1917. Previous to his appointment he had considerable experience both as a solicitor and in the work of the County Crown Attorney's office, which qualified him in an exceptional way for his new duties.

Mr. C. Enslin, the first clerk of the Surrogate Court, held office until 1855, when he was succeeded by the late A. J. Peterson, who administered the duties of the position until his death in May, 1900. Mr. Colquhoun was Clerk of the Peace until 1887 and was followed by Mr. John McDougall. In 1900, after the death of Mr. Peterson, the two offices were combined. Mr. McDougall received the appointment and continued to act until his death in 1908. He was succeeded by J. M. Scully who held office until his death in 1925, when Ed. H. Scully was appointed.

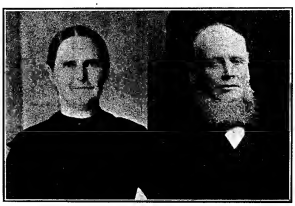
Mr. D. S. Shoemaker, the first registrar, was followed by D. McDougall, Isaac Master and John D. Moore, who was appointed on the first of June, 1901. On his death in 1917 he was succeeded by Mr. Oscar Eby, of Hespeler, the present incumbent.

The first jailer, William Walden, held office until his death in 1873. His successor was John Pearson, who died during the fall of 1887. In the spring of 1888, Mr. Jonathan Cook, the present jailer, received his appointment and has ever since been a popular and esteemed official. Mr. Cook is a gentleman we all like to meet in a social way but not in his official capacity. His thirty-nine years tenure of office have been somewhat eventful in the criminal records of the County.

The past belonged to the great and silent majority. The present and future of more immediate concern to the people of Waterloo County to-day. But, it must not be forgotten that the present prosperity is due to the pluck and persistency of the pioneers, whose descendants, with hereditary instincts and an education gained by practical experience in the present day necessities and methods, have followed along the same lines of perseverance that characterized their forefathers, and have made Waterloo one of the most prosperous counties in this vast Dominion. The progress of the past 125 years has been of a solid and substantial character. It has been founded on a rock that is destined to stand the tests of time and all indications surely point to a future prosperity unparalleled.

A Group of Pioneers

JACOB BETTSCHEN
Born May 8, 1808. Died in 1869 at New Dundee, Ontario.



JOHN S. HALLMAN
Born, June 8th, 1829. Died, Dec. 10th, 1893.

MARY CLEMENS HALLMAN
Born, Sept. 11th, 1834. Died, Jan. 17th, 1915.

CLAUS KOELLN
Born April 16, 1830. Waterloo's Oldest Citizen.

Agricultural Progress in Waterloo County

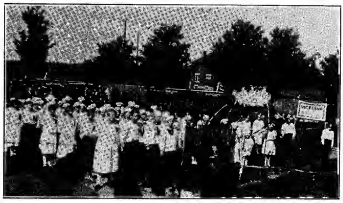
By A. R. G. Smith, Chairman Agricultural Representative Advisory Council.

With the opening of pioneer roadways, each year extending farther north and westward from Hamilton and Toronto, the stage coach drawn by four horses and carrying the Royal Mail took prospectors into the almost unbroken forests of Upper Canada.

Circumstances, some of them serious, were compelling forces. The failure of the potato and other crops in Ireland was one of them. Some came to avoid seignorial tenure in the Maritime Provinces. They wanted to be freeholders. Many came from the State of Pennsylvania. The story of that journey is admirably told by Miss Dunham in her popular book "The Trail of the Conestoga."

Waterloo County is perhaps the outstanding example in Ontario of balanced agricultural and industrial expansion. The County is prosperous, and well may we ask the reason why.

When an African Prince once visited Britain, he, like the Queen of Sheba, found the half had not been told. In his own way he asked Queen Victoria, the Good, what was the secret of all this power and greatness. A Bible was ordered and placed by the Queen in the humble man's possession and "This," she said, "is the secret of Britain's greatness."



A WATERLOO COUNTY SCHOOL FAIR
One of the Methods of Increasing Interest in Agriculture.

The pioneers of Waterloo brought with them lofty ideals. They were true to themselves, their Country and their God. Consequently we are reaping the benefit of this splendid foundation and I hope are worthy sons of noble sires.

Very serious, almost insurmountable, barriers confronted the men and women who came to hew out their homes. The courage and physical endurance of our grandfathers together with the faithful devotion of our grandmothers was most admirable. I sometimes wonder if their graves in our cemeteries are well kept and attended as would befit their memory.

Wheat growing, mostly spring wheat, was the important crop of our early agriculture. Fortunately, deer were as plentiful as sheep and were useful for meat and leather. There were wolves and bears on which bounties were paid. Wolves then as now were very destructive to lambs. The hand loom and spinning wheel were deftly handled by the household and produced from home-grown carded wool many articles that wore well.

Social opportunity was afforded by the logging bee. Church services were held in houses and outdoors by missionaries who, in many instances, were supported by Missionary Societies in England.

The indispensible yoke of oxen did the logging and clearing work better than horses. Oxen are driven from the left. The one next the driver is the "nigh" ox and on the right the "off" ox. It is rather difficult to convince our Junior Farmers who are men from Missouri why the "nigh" horse is the farthest from him when he is driving a team of horses in a wagon. Our drivers sit on the right side of a vehicle.

One very valuable implement was the indestructible A harrow. It was made in the shape of the capital letter A. The frame work was timber with long inch square iron spikes for teeth to cultivate. This implement would sometimes jam between stumps but would not break. The stumps had to move first.

The soil was full of humus and easily cultivated. Grain was sown broadcast and covered by brush harrows that covered it very lightly—one of the secrets of early growth and strength of plant. The mills were many miles distant and received their pay for milling by toll. Cash was unusual. Barter was general.

Clearing land was the heavy work of the early settler. The axe was used as there were no crosscut saws. The stump and rail fence enclosured the cleared land.

Flails were used to separate the grain from the straw. The open cylinder with power from a four team horsepower was one progressive step; then followed the separator with carriers, now the grain separator with blower, self-feeder and grain carrier requiring only a few men to operate. They are usually driven by a gasoline tractor or hydro power.

Transformation in method is general. Every decade registers new processes. Hydro power operates the milking machine. Tractors draw plows and other

implements. Rail and stump fences have been replaced by post and wire fences.

Scientific farming in this County has been wonderfully stimulated by the Farmers' Institutes that were so general in this Province for many years. I have pleasant memories of the late Wm. Slater, of Galt, who used to take me about with him when he made his annual trip on a series of meetings in South Waterloo. He had a vision of improved financial and social conditons for the farmer.

One permanent forward step was made by the establishment of the Agricultural Office in Galt. Mr. Frank C. Hart, now of the Co-operative and Markets Branch, Toronto, was the first Agricultural Representative. We viewed his work with interest but, frankly, with misgivings. However, farmers' clubs were formed. Young folks in rural districts became interested in debates. Then live stock organizations were formed. Mr. Stanley Knapp succeeded Mr. Hart and carried on and enlarged the work. Mr. E. I. McLoughry is now in charge and has an Advisory Council consisting of five men proposed by the Township Councils and endorsed by the County Council. Substantial work is accomplished in placing the science of agriculture on a safe and sure footing in this County, and in its proper relation to the State.

PLOUGHING MATCH
A Means of Stimulating Interest in Well Tilled Fields in Waterloo County.

Field crops as the result of recommendations of the experiment stations and field crop competitions are being standardized. Higher yields are produced from selected varieties. Carload lots of potatoes and turnips are shipped of the same variety.

Apart from increased production which is important, (and the limit of an acre has never been reached), there is the more important task of producing the article the consumer wants.

We have wonderful opportunities of selling food and other products that are not exportable, and appreciate the laws that require quality and so indicated by grade. Two cities and many manufacturing towns have well paid industrious citizens who have the desire to own their own homes. This gives stability to our markets. Few industrial disputes or strikes have ever taken place.

I spent part of a day gathering some information for the Parliamentary Committee who received evidence before making their Provincial report. One party told me that their income from the sale of flowers on the Kitchener market for one year amounted to over seven hundred dollars. That day the special offering was peony blooms. Fifty-seven were sold at sixty cents a dozen. I cannot too strongly recommend the importance of our own markets as a medium of prosperity. No county has equal opportunity.

There is a general increase in agricultural production though the plants used in field crops may have changed.

Since 1882 two thousand silos have been constructed. We grow about seventeen thousand acres of corn. This form of food, used mostly during the winter season, gives a regular and palatable supply of succulent food which is absolutely necessary as a substitute for the pastures. Since the introduction of the silos we have a continuous supply of milk throughout the year, and a greatly increased production.

The acreage sown to alfalfa is increasing. The word is Arabic and means "best fodder". Ontario variegated alfalfa was so named by the Ontario Agricultural College but is of the same origin as the Grimms alfalfa sold and produced in the United States, as both were originally introduced from the Provinces of Baden and Lorraine in Germany. Instead of importing alfalfa seed (and I think we have imported many thousands of dollars worth that were unfit for our geographical situation) we are now producing our own home-grown seed. Many thousand bushels are sold to our American friends.

Sweet clover, once despised as a weed, is valuable as pasture. Sown twenty pounds to the acre, it produces a thick stand, crowds out weeds and if harvested in June for ensilage purposes destroys weeds before they mature their seed. It leaves two hundred pounds of nitrogen in the soil for future crops.

Waterloo County is interested in good live stock. No country can hold its fertility if live stock is neglected. We have splendid horses, Thoroughbred, Standard-bred, Hackney and many representatives of the heavier breeds. We have many accredited herds of pure bred dairy cattle. We are fast becoming noted for our bacon hogs. The health of animals is given practical and serious consideration.

Four Agricultural Societies well located have done wonderful work in co-operation with the Agricultural Representative. Expert judges supplied by the Department of Agriculture at Toronto have standardized the types and encouraged better products. One outstanding feature of the work has been encouragement of the young people to realize that the soil is God's best gift to man, and that the science of agriculture

(Continued on Page 36)

Educational History of Waterloo County

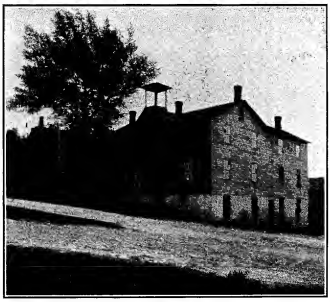
That desire to have their children receive a good practical education, which is a marked characteristic of the inhabitants of this county today, manifested itself just as strongly in the pioneers in the early part of the last century.

Prior to 1842 all schools were voluntary. They were kept in private houses, meeting houses, abandoned dwellings, unused shops or under any available and convenient shelter. On in the 20's and 30's an occasional small log schoolhouse was built and paid for by private subscription. Schools were kept open during the winter months only. The teachers were mostly itinerants—ex-soldiers or unsuccessful tradesmen, who were engaged in other occupations the rest of the year. Their scholarships were unknown, examinations and certificates were unheard of.

The people of Waterloo Township have the honor of opening the first school in the county in 1809, about one and one-half miles northeast of Preston. The wielder of the birch was David Strohm. Two years later Tobias Wanner kept school in a log dwelling house at Doon. Shortly afterwards three other schools were opened, one east of Berlin (Eby's, later known as the Red Schoolhouse), one at Blair, and another at Centreville (O'Lone's School).

Between 1820 and 1840 the fertility of the soil and the salubrity of the climate of Waterloo County having been heard of far and wide, settlers, especially from across the border, flocked into it very rapidly, so that in 1842, when the first Common School Act was passed, there were 31 fairly well established schools in the County—13 in Waterloo Township, 8 in North Dumfries, 7 in Wilmot and 3 in Woolwich. Squatters were about this time pouring into Wellesley (The Queen's Bush). There were then no incorporated towns or villages in the County.

Among the oldest of these 31 schools, omitting the five already mentioned, were, in Waterloo Township, one in the town of Waterloo and one near Fisher's Mills, in North Dumfries , one each at Galt, Little's, Wrigley's Corners and Whistlebare; and one in Woolwich near Martin's Meeting House about three miles north of Waterloo.



THE FREEPORT ACADEMY
A Pioneer Institution of Learning in Waterloo County.

The most noted of the schoolhouses of that period is the Waterloo log schoolhouse which was built about 1820 and after school had been kept in it for 20 years, was removed to Greenbush where it was occupied as a dwelling house for about fifty years and then removed back to Waterloo where it may be seen today in the public Park.

The most prominent teachers of those early days were Benjamin Eby, (Bishop) James Deary or Derry, William Tilt, James Dickson, James Milroy, William Veitch, Noah Bechtel, William Telfer, Isaac Z. Humsicker, Jonathan Good and John Bowman (father of the late I. E. Bowman, M.P.)

The first Common School Act, the foundation upon which our present school system rests, came into force in 1843. Under this Act the townships were divided into School Districts (the term District was changed to Section in 1846), trustees were elected, school rates levied, schoolhouses erected, teachers examined and licensed, a course of study prescribed and the first Government grants paid to rural schools.

The forming or altering of boundaries of School Sections was at first done by Commissioners, but in 1850 this power was transferred to the township councils.

The first meeting to examine teachers in this County was held at Freeport in December, 1843. The commissioners present were Dr. Fulsom, James Phin, William Tilt, Jacob Lutz and a Church of England clergyman from Guelph who presided. The candidates for certificates were Amos Adams, Benjamin Burkholder, Nelson Newcombe, Elias Eby and one Lazurus who was then teaching in Berlin. Mr. Lazurus, after glancing around the room and making an estimate of the calibre of the Board, walked out remarking quite

audibly that he was not going to be examined by a "set of farmers." The other four received their certificates, the first issued in the County, but Mr. Lazurus received none and had to resign his position in Berlin. For subsequent examinations teachers were obliged to go to Guelph, the then county town of the united counties of Wellington, Waterloo and Grey.

In 1844 the office of School Commissioner was abolished and that of Local Superintendent substituted. The first Superintendents appointed in this County were Alexander Allan, M.A., Robert Brydon, Martin Rudolf and James Dow.

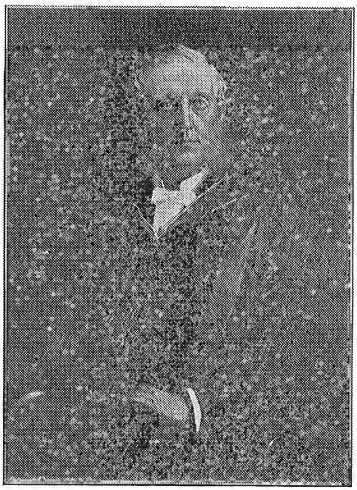
The decade following the establishment of Common Schools was one of great progress. During it the Wellesley lands were nearly all taken up and schoolhouses erected in that township and elsewhere throughout the County where required.

On the 1st January, 1852, there were 79 schools in the County—75 Common and 4 R. C. Separate. There were 81 teachers—77 males and 4 females. The number of pupils was 5,250. The amount expended on education that year was a little over $17,000.

In March, 1853, the year following the separation of Waterloo County from the Union with Wellington and Grey, the first meeting of the Board of Public Instruction for this County was held in Berlin. The Local Superintendents constituted the Board. They were Rev. James Sims, Chairman, Alexander Allan, M.A., Secretary, Martin Rudolf, Otto Klotz and John Caven. The Board held five meetings that year, three of them for the examination of teachers. There were 63 certificates granted at the three meetings of which 15 were renewals of certificates previously obtained at Guelph. At this time and for some years afterwards it was the practice of the Board to grant very few certificates for a longer period than two years, while a number were valid for only six months and some even for only three months.

These Local Superintendents and their successors in office, who administered and directed the educational affairs of this County from 1853 to 1871, when the office was abolished,have not, in the opinion of the writer, received from the public the credit for their work to which they were entitled. They were all educated, broad-minded, unselfish men, ever ready and willing to assist and advise the teacher and explain the almost unexplainable school law to the trustees. The obstacles which they were continually encountering in the performance of their duties were many and difficult.

In this connection special mention is due Rev. James Sims, Local Superintendent for Wellesley for twelve years and chairman of the Board of Public instruction for eight, Messrs. Robert Brydon, Otto Klotz, Henry Liersch, James Colquhoun, Rev. Duncan McRuer, Rev. Geo. Cuthbertson, Rev. James Boyd, Henry F. J. Jackson and Isaac L. Bowman.



WILLIAM TASSIE, M.A.
Famous Educationist and Head of "Tassie's School" at Galt for Nearly Thirty Years, beginning 1853.

A few of the teachers of the time, who are not yet forgotten by elderly people, were Messrs. Robert McLean, James Baikie, Alexander Young, John Klein, Benjamin Burkholder, David Knox, James Beattie, John J. Bowman and John K. Anderson.

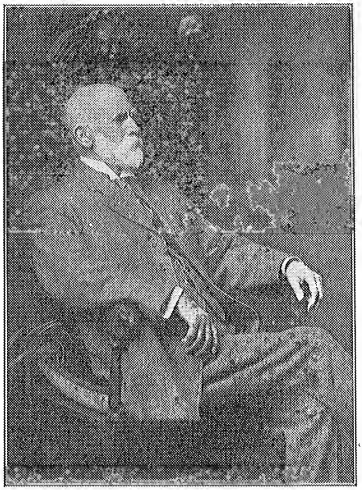
Contemporaneously with the autonomy of our County in 1852 the people of the southern portion became ambitious to step on to a higher educational plane than then existed: result—the next year a Grammar School was opened at Galt with Mr. William Tassie, M.A. head master. Mr. Tassie, a gentleman of rare ability and widely known as a great disciplinarian, remained at the head of this school for nearly thirty years. The fame of the institution familiarly known as "Tassie's School", reached the most distant parts of Canada and the neighboring republic.

The Berlin Grammar School was established two years later, Rev. Henry McMeekin, head master. For the first fifteen years this institution consisted of one department which was conducted in an upper room in the Central School building. Its progress was retarded to some extent by the frequent change of masters, still advancement was made and although slow was steady.

Statistics show that at the end of 1870 there were 96 schools in the county—2 Grammar Schools, 89 Common Schools and 5 R. C. Separate Schools. There were 152 teachers—96 males and 56 females—and 12,445 pupils. The amount expended on education in the county that year was $66,200.

The amendments to the School Law in 1871 were many and most of them very important. The name Grammar School was changed to High School and that of Common School to Public School; the Board of Public Instruction and the office of Local Superintendent were abolished and the County Board of Examiners and a County Inspector, respectively, substituted therefor; all Public and Separate Schools were made free, and attendance of pupils made compulsory.

But it was the centralization feature of the measure that completely revolutionized the working and administration of the system. Henceforth all examinations and authority became centered in the Education Department. The Grammar (now High) School Inspector had been from the beginning an officer of the Department, the County Public School Inspector now became practically one and a little later on the R. C. Separate School Inspector became one, so that from 1871 to the present time the Education Department has been in close touch, through these officials, with every detail of the doings and progress of the schools.



THOMAS PEARCE
Principal of Central School, Kitchener, for Eleven Years, and Inspector of Public Schools of Waterloo County from 1871 to 1915.

Mr. Thomas Pearce was the first County Inspector appointed. He entered upon his duties 1st July, 1871, and was sole inspector until 1st July, 1904, when a division of the County was made and he was appointed for No. 1 Division and Mr. F. W. Sheppard for No. 2 Division. Upon the death of Mr. Pearce in 1915, after forty-four years of distinguished service, F. W. Sheppard succeeded him in No. 1 Division and Mr. L. R. Norman was appointed to fill the vacancy in No. 2 Division. The members of the first County Board of Examiners were Messrs. Thomas Pearce, chairman, Thomas Hilliard, secretary, Rev. James Boyd and John M. Moran. Mr. Hilliard remained a most efficient and valued member of the Board for thirty years.

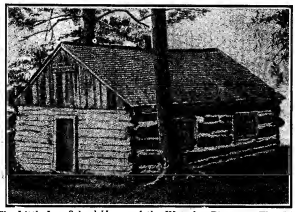
The new requirements in accommodations and equipment, thanks to the liberality of the School Boards in this County, were met most cheerfully. From 1871 to the present time many new school houses have been erected, enlarged and remodelled, a large number of playgrounds have been enlarged and improved and the equipment in all the schools increased or renewed. Some of the buildings are very fine structures, notably the Galt Collegiate and Vocational Institute and the Kitchener-Waterloo Collegiate and Vocational School. Other school buildings that do credit to the ratepayers are eight in Kitchener, five Public and three Separate, four in Galt, three in Waterloo, two Public and one Separate, as well as the schools in Preston, Hespeler, Elmira, Ayr, New Hamburg, Wellesley and Baden.

During the same period the scholarship of both teachers and pupils has reached a high standard, the average attendance of pupils has greatly increased, many kindergartens have been opened, manual-training departments have been established in Public Schools, and last but not least a County Teachers' Association has been organized which is one of the largest and most progressive in the Province.

The following are the names of a few of the teachers of that time who have contributed largely towards our present enviable educational position in the Province, aind whose noble work is still fresh in the memories of the people of this county (omitting those still in harness)—Messrs. J. W. Connor, B.A., D. Forsyth, B.A., Robert Alexander, R. H. Knowles, William Stahlschmidt, the late A. J. Brewster, Robert Blackwood, G. A. McIntyre, G. W. Woodward, the late Wm. Petrie, David Bean, the late Adolph Mueller, David Bergey, C. B. Linton, the late Saruch Eby, Sylvester Moyer, Thos. Ballantyne, S. S. Herner, Z. A. Hall, Moses E. Braendle, the late Ezra E. Eby, Andrew Weidenhammer and F. W. Thomas.

There are now (1927) 127 schools in the County—105 Public Schools, 14 Separate Schools, three Collegiate Institutes and High Schools, two Vocational Schools, and three Continuation Schools. The number of teachers in the Public Schools is 306 and pupils registered is 13,496, the total expenditures being $825,-472.44. There are 81 teachers in the Separate Schools with an average attendance of 2,268.

The total number of students enrolled at the Kitchener-Waterloo Collegiate and Vocational Schools in 1926 was—Collegiate, 220 boys and 208 girls or a total of 428; Vocational School, 194 boys and 252 girls or a total of 446; grand total in both schools 874, of whom 565 attended from Kitchener, 175 from Waterloo, 120 from the County and 40 from outside. There are 35 teachers on the staff, 6 at both schools, 11 at the Collegiate and 18 at the Vocational School; also an office staff of three, three full time and three part time caretakers. The total attending evening classes numbered 1,120. An investment of $493,000 is represented in the present modern school buildings, equipment and grounds, the buildings and grounds comprising 5½ acres. It requires $160,000 yearly to maintain the school, the entire salary list totalling $92,000 for day and night schools. The sources of revenue comprise funds for maintenance from Kitchener, Waterloo, the County and the Province, together with fees, rentals, and other smaller items.



The Little Log School House of the Waterloo Pioneers. This Was Waterloo's First Educational Institution, Established 1820.

The total number of students enrolled at the Galt Collegiate and Technical Institute is 700 and there are 26 teachers and instructors. The steady growth of the institution necessitated the erection of an addition a few years ago to provide needed accommodation.

St. Jerome's College, Kitchener, being a private institution, is not included in the foregoing sketch, still an educational outline of our County is not complete with it omitted. This College, established in 1865, is conducted by the Fathers of the Resurrection. Its curriculum comprises complete commercial, science, classical and philosophical courses.

The Evangelical Lutheran Seminary of Canada and Waterloo College is the most recent addition to Waterloo County's educational institutions. It was established in 1911 by the Canada Synod and the Central Canada Synod of the Lutheran Church, primarily as a theological school for preparation of students for the ministry. Subsequently Collegiate work was added to the curriculum and in 1922 separate faculties for the college and theological departments were created. In 1924 a Faculty of Arts was added, making available a general Arts course. A further important step was recently taken when the college was affiliated with the University of Western Ontario by which degrees in Arts are conferred. The institution has now 103 students.

The officers of administration of Waterloo College are: Alexander O. Potter, B.Sc., M.A., Ph.D., Executive Head and Dean; Registrar, Rev. N. Willison, B.A., Litt.D.; Bursar, Rev. C. H. Little, B.A., D.D.; Chaplain and Housefather, Rev. E. Neudoerffer, B.D.; Librarian, Rev. H. Henkel. The head of the Seminary is Rev. E. Neudoerffer, B.D.

The Seminary and College is numbered among the most promising educational institutions of the Province.

F. W. SHEPPARD
Public School Inspector for North Waterloo.

D. FORSYTH
Principal Emeritus of Kitchener-Waterloo Collegiate and Vocational School, Who Retired a Few Years Ago after 45 Years of Active Service.

L. R. NORMAN
Public School Inspector for South Waterloo.

Township of Waterloo

For the first twenty odd years after the location of the first settlers in the township we have no record of municipal government or of the manner in which municipal affairs were managed. We therefore conclude there was none, and that probably a few neighbors would occasionally meet together and appoint what was known as a "bee," when all interested would join to remove some obstructions on the public roads or fords of the river. We are informed that the first bridge across the Grand River at Blair, as a means of communication between the settlers on the eastern and western sides of the river at all seasons of the year, was erected by a series of these "bees," supplemented by extra labor on the part of the more skillful in mechanical work among the farmers, these workmen being again repaid by exchange of labor on their farms from those less adept in such work as the construction of bridges.

IRVIN C. HALLMAN
1st Deputy Reeve

GEO. SHIRK
Treasurer

In the year 1822, however, the first town meeting was held, and such meetings were held yearly thereafter until 1842, when a more complete system of Municipal Government was inaugurated. At these town meetings the whole municipal business, such as the election of officers, ordering of public improvements and levying of the rate of taxation, was transacted. From the records referred to we find that in 1822 George Clemens was elected township clerk, Samuel Erb and Daniel Snider, assessors, and Abraham Erb, collector. At this meeting also, as cattle, sheep and hogs were allowed to roam the woods at large, we find that an ordinance was passed that all owners of stock must register with the township clerk the brands or marks by which their stock could be distinguished from those of their neighbors. In compliance with this ordinance, George Clemens registered his brand as "the right ear cropped and a slit in the same;" Samuel Sherk reversed his to the "left ear cropped and a slit in the same;" Jonathan Bowman, "a slit in the left ear only," and others had various devices. In 1823 Jacob Bock was appointed township clerk; Samuel Sherk and Jacob Bock, assessors, and Abraham Erb, collector. Jacob Bock held the position of township clerk for four years when he was succeeded by David Clemens, who then held the office for two years and was followed by Daniel Lutz for one year, when David Clemens was again appointed, and held the position till 1838, and this is the last record we have for some years.

ALLEN SHOEMAKER
Reeve

FRANK A. KLEIN
Councillor

WM. TILT
Councillor

C. T. GROH
2nd Deputy Reeve

P. A. SNIDER
Clerk

The Township of Waterloo was originally a portion of the County of York, but the affairs of the township were conducted by the Magistrates of the Gore District who met in quarter sessions at Hamilton, and upon Halton being carved out this county and township was included within the limits of that county, and had to contribute its full share towards the erection of county buildings. It remained part of the County of Halton until the year 1842, when it was attached to the District of Wellington and again had to contribute towards the erection of the District buildings at Guelph.

In 1850 the township was set apart as a separate municipality, and for the first time elected a council who had control of their own local improvements, while the Reeve and Deputy Reeve had a seat at the County Council Board of Wellington. In 1852 Waterloo County was set apart as a provisional County.

The oldest assessment roll we have been able to find in the archives of the township is for the year 1848. It is described as the "Assessment Roll of the Township of Waterloo, in the District of Wellington," and one William Koplin was the assessor. The assessment was made equal on all parties on the different classes of property, no matter whether the property was of equal value or not. For instance, we find that the following rates were levied under the different heads, the rate being levied in York currency—$4 to the £: On squared or hewed log house, under 2 stories, £20; on every additional fireplace more than one, £4; framed house, under 2 stories, £35; each extra fire-place, £5. Squared or hewed log house, 2 stories, £30; additional fire-places, £8. Brick or stone house, under 2 stories, £40; each extra fire-place, £10. Frame, brick, or stone house, 2 stories, £60; each extra fire-place, £10. Grist mill, wrought by water, with one run of stones, £150; each additional run of stones, £50; saw mills, £100; merchant shops, £200; stallions kept for service, £199; horses, three years old and upwards, £8; oxen, four years old and upwards, £4; milch cows, £3; young cattle from two to four years old, £1; closed carriages with four wheels, £100; open carriages with four wheels, £25; carioles, gigs, etc., with two wheels, £20; pleasure wagons, £15; distilleries varied, as did also dogs, there being no fixed rate. Land bore a fixed rate per acre, but more than half the assessment was from buildings and personal property. From the same Roll we find that there were 47,232¼ acres assessed as uncultivated, and 37,131¾ acres as cultivated, making a total of 84,364 acres; there were 57 hewed or log houses under two stories, containing two extra fire-places; 222 framed houses under two stories, with 7 extra fire-places; 58 squared or hewed log houses, two stories, with 4 extra fire-places; 26 brick or stone buildings under two stories, with no extra fire-places; 188 frame or brick, two stories, with thirteen extra fire-places; 11 grist mills with 23 extra run of stone; 27 saw mills; 21 merchant shops; 11 stallions kept for service; 1,285 horses, 3 years old and upwards; 820 oxen, 4 years old and upwards; 2,537 milch cows; 1,299 young cattle, from 2 to 4 years old; 1 closed carriage with four wheels (which was owned by George Roos of Preston); 6 open carriages with 4 wheels, and 2 gigs; 138 pleasure wagons, 6 distilleries, and 11 dogs. The total assessment on land was £46,578 (yearly value) and on ratable property other than land, £59,894—total assessment, £106,472. There was raised in taxes on this assessment the sum of £1,013 1s. 5d., and an additional extra school tax of £438 0s. 6d. In all there was levied the sum of $5,804.47. The reader must bear in mind that at this date the Towns of Berlin and Waterloo, and the Villages of Preston and Hespeler were still all embraced within the limits of the Township of Waterloo.

The first Reeve of Waterloo Township was Mr. Jonathan Bowman and his successors were: Elias Snider, 1851; John Scott, 1852-3; Isaac Clemens, 1854-60; Wendell Bowman, 1861; Cyrus Bowers, 1862; Samuel D. Martin, 1863; Ephraim Erb, 1864-9; Henry McNally, 1870-1; 1875, 1877-8; Joel Clemens, 1872; Jacob S. Betzner, 1873-4; Lewis Kribs, 1876; Edward Halter, 1879; Isaac Groh, 1880-3; Tilman B. Snider, 1884-5; Josiah Snider, 1886; Jas. P. Phin, 1887-90; Tilman S. Shantz, 1891-2; John N. Sipes, 1893-5; Jos. B. Hagey, 1897-8; Noah Weber, 1899; Fred K. Shafer, 1900-01; Louis Koehler, 1902-03; John Amos, 1904-05; Owen Reist, 1906-07; Samuel S. Shantz, 1908-09; Josiah Stauffer, 1910-11; Joseph Abra, 1912-13; Wm. C. Shaw, 1914-15; A. C. Hallman, 1916-17; Aug. Jansen, 1918-20; Simon Kinzie, 1921-25; Robt. J. Veitch, 1926; Allen Shoemaker, 1927.

David S. Shoemaker held the position of clerk and treasurer from 1850 to 1861, when he resigned, being succeeded by William Tilt as clerk and Elias Eby as treasurer. Upon the resignation of Mr. Eby in 1865, Mr. Isaac L. Bowman was appointed treasurer, and held the position for a number of years, being succeeded by Mr. Levi Stauffer, who held the position for somewhat over a year, when Mr. Peter Shirk was appointed. He held the position up to his death in 1913 when he was succeeded by his son, Mr. George Shirk. Upon the death of Mr. William Tilt in 1883, his son, Mr. Geo. A. Tilt, was appointed township clerk. After holding the office for 35 years, Mr. Tilt retired in 1918, being succeeded by Mr. P. A. Snider, the present clerk.

PUBLIC MEN OF WATERLOO TOWNSHIP

ALLEN SHOEMAKER was born in Waterloo Township in 1866. He received his education at Nine Pines S. S. 23. He follows the occupation of farming and tile manufacturing. Mr. Shoemaker has held office for eight years, as first and second deputy reeve and now reeve. He served as school trustee for the school where he was educated for 18 years and as secretary-treasurer for 12 years.

IRVIN C. HALLMAN was born August 20, 1874, in Wilmot Township. He received his education at the Rosebank public school. In 1902 he bought the David Eby 219-acre farm adjoining the Town of Waterloo. Nine years ago he started the farmers of this district on a co-operative plan in shipping cattle for the Toronto market which has greatly benefitted the farmers in securing better prices for their stock. He succeeded the late Tilman S. Shantz as assessor for the Township of Waterloo in 1914 which office he held until 1920 when he was elected by acclamation to the Township Council. He has held office for seven years,

(Continued on Page 37)

Township of Wilmot

The first settlement of the township was made in 1822 by Christopher Naffziger, a German of the Amish-Mennonite persuasion, from Bavaria. He secured a free grant of 50 acres for each family who should emigrate with him from Germany, and in 1826 he returned from the old country with a number of settlers. The settlement of Amishmen increased until it spread over the northern two-thirds of the township to the almost entire exclusion of all other classes. Settlement did not extend as far west as New Hamburg until about 1832, when Wm. Scott located there and took up a large portion of the village site, followed later by Paul Bechner and Samuel and Fred Merner. In this vicinity the pioneer farmers were the Millers, Brennemans and Jacob Gingerich. The four most southerly concessions, constituting Block A, were granted to the Canada Company, and between the first and second concessions the so-called Dundas Road was cut out in 1828, along which the first settlers began to locate in 1832, among whom were Wm. Hobson, Wm. Puddicombe and Edward Everett. Robert Hays, from the north of Ireland, came to this locality in 1835, and purchased the mill site where Haysville is now situated. Here he erected a saw and grist mill, and opened a store, thus laying the foundation of the village. The post office was opened here in 1837, and Mr. Hays became the first postmaster. To the west of Haysville the earlier settlers were Henry Puddicombe, John Laird and the McGee, Walker, Mallett, Stockwell, Illingworth and other families. Some distance east of the village, a man named Ford kept a farm and tavern combined, and among other residents were David Miller, who kept a store, and the Bean family. David and John Miller founded New Dundee in 1835, where they also conducted a store. Among the pioneers of New Dundee was the late John Allchin, clerk of the division court. To the south of Haysville the pioneers were John Stauffer, Wm. Anderson and his three sons, the Green and Bean families and others, forming what is called the Green and Bean settlement, which was located about 1836. The original pioneer of this section was John Tennant, who remained but a short time, subsequently removing to the Township of Elma.

VAL. ZOELLER
Deputy Reeve

JOHN HERBER
Reeve

E. B. HALLMAN
Councillor

M. A. SCHMIDT
Councillor

ALFRED KERR
Councillor

CHAS. HEIPEL
Clerk and Treasurer

Early settlers in the vicinity of Petersburg were John Ernst, Peter Wilker, Jacob Staebler, Deobold Seyler, John Martini, the Schwartzentrubers, Schultzes, Metzes and John Meyer, who came in about 1838, Mr. Ernst being the first postmaster at Petersburg.

Mr. Christopher Doering was the pioneer at Philipsburg, where he settled in 1835, and St. Agatha claims among its earlier settlers Anthony Kaiser and Peter Tschirhart.

The village of Mannheim was located and surveyed as early as 1826, being laid out by Messrs. P. B. Zoeger, Isaac C. Shantz and Isaac Latschar.

The first saw mill in Wilmot Township was erected on the site of the present modern mill now operated by Gordon Hallman, about two miles from Dundee, by Mr. Hofstetter in 1828, a store being built six years later. The glume was hand made. The mill was erected by Hofstetter after making a clearing of two

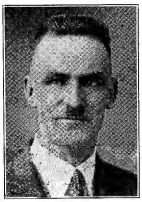
(Continued on Page 38)

Township of Woolwich

The Registry Office at Kitchener contains a deed of more than passing interest to every inhabitant of Woolwich Township. It is dated the fifth of February, 1789, and by it the Crown deeded to William Wallace of Niagara 86,078 acres of land on the Grand River, which now forms the major part of Woolwich Township, the consideration being £16,364. By a deed dated July 24th, 1807, William Wallace deeded to Augustus Jones and John and Jacob Erb 45,195 acres which forms what is known as the German Company Tract of the Township of Woolwich and these gentleman sold the lots as rapidly as purchasers could be found. The pioneer of Woolwich was a squatter named Thomas Smith, who located just east of the Grand River near Conestogo about 1810. In 1813 Geo. Eby Settled on Lot 2, west of the Grand River near the Waterloo border. A few years later he was followed by Simon Cress, Henry Martin and David Musselman, who all settled in the vicinity of Conestogo. Samuel Reist and John Gingerich were the next to arrive, the former locating at Lot 34, between Conestogo and St. Jacobs. The first mill in the township was established at Conestogo by David Musselman about the year 1834. That portion of the township between St. Jacobs and Heidelberg claims John Meyer and John Kressler among its early settlers, the last named becoming first postmaster of the village. The first settler in the vicinity of Elmira was Edward Bristow, who located just south of the site of the present town about the year 1825. He was soon followed by George Streeter, Thos. Walker, James Gass and Robert Kenning. John O'Brien and Martin Halfpenny located north of Elmira in 1840, and in 1845 George Girling settled east of the village.

NORMAN SNYDER
Deputy Reeve

ALEX S. FORBES
Reeve



WM. VEITCH
Councillor

WM. S. HEMMERICH
Councillor

A. J. STEISS
Treasurer

ALMON S. SNIDER
Councillor

When the families of Jacob Winkler and his brother-in-law, Martin Hauch, came to this country from Baden, Germany, in 1834, they settled on lot No. 9, G.C.T., Township of Woolwich, on 100 acres of land which they bought from Joseph Zehr at $3 an acre. The lower or southern section of the township was at that time settled by Henry Christian, Daniel, Samuel, John and David Martin, all brothers, and sons of Peter Martin who came from Pennsylvania in 1819. Mr. Peter Martin, who resided on the farm now owned by Mr. Menno Gingerich in Waterloo Township up to the time of his death in 1831, had a family of seventeen children, all of whom were married and came to Canada with the exception of two daughters who remained in Pennsylvania. Among other settlers in this part of the township in 1834 were: Daniel Good, David Horst, Samuel Hoffman, John W. and John S. Brubacher, John B. Bowman, John Meyer, John Miller, Geo. Ament, Peter Eby, Ephraim and Jacob Cress, nearly all of the Mennonite faith; also Joseph Zehr, Christian Ebersohl and Peter Forney of the Amish denomination, these three families afterwards removing to Wilmot Township.

Henry Bowman, father of Christian and Levi Bowman, settled on the 150 acre farm near Heidelberg in 1827, for which he paid £96. Charles Petersen, father of the late Andrew Petersen of Hawkesville, was also one of the pioneers of Woolwich Township.

(Continued on Page 37)

Township of Wellesley

Wellesley was the latest settled of the townships of the county, owing to the fact that its lands were the last to be placed on the market. The first settlers of whom we have any record were Messrs. Blum and Anselle, the latter a Frenchman, who located on the site of Heidelberg in 1832. Blum settled on Lot 11, Concession A, and Anselle Lot 9, north of the present highway, where he kept a tavern. They were soon followed by the Beising, Curtis, Foerster, Kertes and Lackner families who settled in the vicinity of Heidelberg. In St. Clements the pioneer was Adolph Schittler. He was soon followed by ~~Adolph~~ John Stroh, who opened a tavern, in which was located the postoffice which was established soon after. A log school house and chapel combined had been erected in the vicinity, and a missionary on being asked to suggest a name for the postoffice chose the name of the saint which the village now bears. The first stores were those of Borres & Glyck and Herbert Gilles, opened about 1844. Ambrose Starr located here about the same year. The township was surveyed in 1842, but the active settlement did not take place until after the survey.

P. A. WAGNER
Deputy Reeve

P. F. SCHUMMER
Clerk

The vicinity of Hawkesville was settled by John, Gabriel, Percival and William Hawke, who came from England with their father in 1846. They built a grist mill on the site of the present village, and Percival built a saw mill about four miles further west. Gabriel opened the first store soon after. Other pioneers in this district were Messrs. Hughes, Thomson and Empy. Between 1846 and 1847 the village of Linwood was settled, Messrs. Thos. Ransom, John Brown, Robert Crooks, Wm. Owens, Archibald Calder and Messrs. Ryan and McCormick being numbered among its pioneers. To the west of Linwood, B. Woodman and Andrew Case were among the first to settle and the southwardly section of the township had among its first settlers Christian Ernst, Wm. Chalmers and Chas. Robertson. The locality of Crosshill, which is about the centre of the township, was settled about the time of the survey, and among the first to arrive were David and Wm. Hastings, the Glaister family, George Hewitt and the Messrs. Campbell, Godbe and Forwell. The southern and eastern portions of the township were largely settled by Old Country Germans, among whom were John Moser, the Kroetsch family, Adam Esbaugh and Ambrose Starr. To the southwest the foundation of which is now Wellesley Village was commenced by one John Smith, a squatter, who came in before the survey. Other pioneers were H. Doering, Christian Boshart, Charles Ottman and John Zoeger, the last named of whom opened the first store in the village. In the north-western section of the township the early settlement was chiefly by Irish and the balance of the western survey was peopled by English and Scotch, there being a considerable settlement of Irish in the southwest and of Hessian Lutherans along the fifth line.

WM. H. KNIGHT
Reeve

FRED LACKNER
Councillor

W. FREEMAN
Councillor

W. BAECHLER
Councillor

C. B. BARBOUR
Treasurer

There is no more important municipality in the

County than the Township of Wellesley. As an agricultural district it has few equals and fewer superiors. The land is composed mostly of either a clay loam or heavy clay hence the land is not only strong but exceedingly durable. The township is divided into two sections, the eastern and western, and contains about 66,000 acres of land.

The land in the township is laid out in blocks by the roads (which are in a fairly good condition) running one and one-half miles, by one and a quarter miles across. The advent of modern agricultural machinery had the effect of decreasing the population at least for a time.

The first municipal election was held in Crosshill. From 1850 to 1865 the township was divided into five wards, each ward returning its respective municipal representative. Now, however, the township returns its Council elected by the township as a whole.

The inhabitants of Wellesley Township are industrious, progressive, frugal and well-to-do.

From the assessment roll of the Township we learn that the total number of acres is 66,000. The assessment of real property was $3,664,515, and total assessment $3,698,305.

MR. DOHERTY
Wellesley Tp. Road Supt.

The reeves of Wellesley Township were: John Hawk, 1852, 1859-63; Adam Erbach, 1853; M. P. Empy, 1854; John Zoeger, 1855-8, 1864; W. H. Varden, M.D., 1865-8; Ferdinand Walter, 1869-96; Alex. Rennie, 1897-1900; Thomas Short, 1901-4; Robert J. Kerr, 1905; Alexander B. Robertson, 1906-10; H. Huehn, 1911; A. B. Robertson, 1912-15; J. Reidel, 1916-25; W. H. Knight, 1926 and 1927.

PUBLIC MEN OF WELLESLEY TOWNSHIP

WILLIAM H. KNIGHT was born in Wellesley Township in 1868. His occupation is farming which he carries on on a rather extensive scale. He served as township assessor for sixteen years, 1902-1918, as township councillor from 1919 to 1922, as deputy reeve from 1923 to 1925, being elected reeve in 1926, which office he still holds.

PETER A. WAGNER was born in January, 1873, near St. Agatha. He received his public school education at Josephsburg. Mr. Wagner has held office for the past four years, as councillor during 1924 and 1925 and deputy reeve during 1926 and 1927. He followed the occupation of farming until he entered sawmilling and contracting business in 1897. Later he did custom threshing. In 1904 he bought the Richter hotel at St. Agatha, which he sold in 1911 and purchased the Berdux Hotel at Wellesley, which he has conducted successfully, along with one of the best equipped garages in the district.

FRED LACKNER was born in Hawkesville in 1873. After completing his public school education he continued his studies at the Berlin High School, then Collingwood, Owen Sound and Ottawa. He taught school for 12 years at Josephsburg, St. Agatha, Woolwich and Hawkesville. He is now operating a farm. Mr. Lackner has been a member of the Wellesley Township Council for the past nine years, six as councillor and three as deputy reeve.

LOUIS BAECHLER was born in the County of Perth in 1866. He conducted a saw milling and threshing business for 25 years. At present he operates a 130 acre farm near Hawkesville. Mr. Baechler has been a member of the Wellesley Township Council for nine years, six as councillor and three as deputy reeve.

WILMER A. FREEMAN was born in Peel Township in 1893. In 1920 he moved to Wellesley Township and in 1926 was elected a member of the council, being returned by acclamation for 1927. Mr. Freeman is a farmer by occupation.

CECIL BARBOUR was born at Crosshill on May 6, 1894. He succeeded Jacob Lorentz as treasurer of Wellesley Township in 1926, which position he still holds. He follows the occupation of farming.

HERBERT DOHERTY was born in Perth County in 1894. He follows the occupation of farming. He has been Township Road Superintendent for about two years.

PETER F. SCHUMMER, St. Clements, Ont., was born in the City of Syracuse, in the State of New York, in 1851. At the age of fourteen he entered, as an apprentice, the departmental store of his uncle of that city. He subsequently spent two years at the tinsmith trade at Buffalo, N.Y., and thereafter attended the colleges at Buffalo, Baltimore and Berlin, Ont. At the age of twenty-two he was appointed teacher at the Separate School, St. Clements, Ont., filling the position for three years. At the same time he was appointed organist at the R. C. Church there which latter position he held for an unbroken period of 35 years. He later entered into partnership with Mr. A. Starr, purchasing the McNab store which they continued for several years when Mr. Starr sold his interest to his partner who became the sole owner, carrying on a general store and tin business. At the age of 42 he built his present store and dwelling which he has occupied ever since. In 1897 he received the appointment of Clerk of the Township of Wellesley and postmaster of St. Clements, both of which offices he still holds.

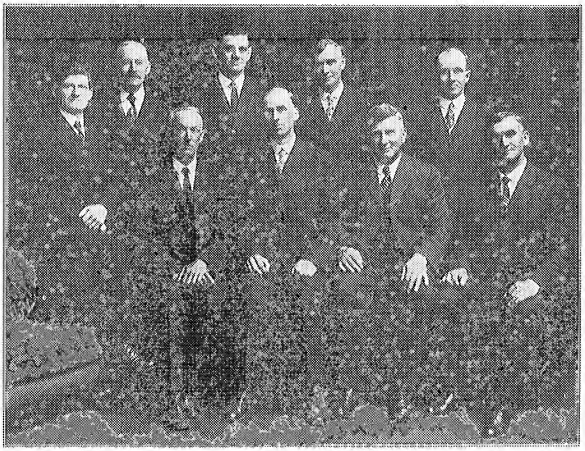
In June, 1926, Mr. and Mrs. Schummer celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of their marriage.

Township of North Dumfries

According to the Hon. Jas. Young's excellent work "Reminiscences of the Early History of Galt and Settlement of Dumfries," the land now comprising the townships of North and South Dumfries was deeded to one Philip Stedman on the fifth of February, 1798, the conveyance being signed by Colonel Brant on behalf of the Six Nation Indians. The lands were described as Block No. 1 comprising 94,305 acres, and the stipulated price was £8,841. Stedman died a few years after obtaining the patent from the Crown, when the property was inherited by his sister, who in 1811 sold it to the Hon. Thos. Clarke of Lincoln County. No part of the principal money agreed upon by Stedman had up to this time been paid, Clark executing a mortgage on the lands for £8,841 and interest. In 1816 Wm. Dickson, whose name has been so intimately associated with the history of Dumfries, bought the entire block paying £24,000 or a little over one dollar an acre. He had the township promptly surveyed and induced a clever Pennsylvanian named Absolom Shade to locate in the then wilderness, and these two gentlemen may properly be looked upon as the founders of Galt and Dumfries. Messrs. Donald Fraser, Thomas McBean and William Mackenzie were the first settlers to arrive, walking from New York State in 1817. Following them the same year came John Buchanan, Robt. Carrick, Alexander Harvie, Daniel McArthur and Dugald McColl. According to a Government authority there were in 1818 only thirty-eight settlers, comprising a total population of sixty-three. Settlement proceeded slowly up to 1825 when newcomers began to arrive more frequently, the majority of them coming direct from Scotland.

The municipal history of Dumfries dates from 1819, when the first town meeting was called, the following town and parish officers being chosen:

Township clerk, John Scott; assessors, John Buchanan, Lawrence Schammerhorn; collector, Ephraim Munson; wardens, A. Harvie and Richard Philips; pathmasters, Cornelius Conners, Enos Griffith,



NORTH DUMFRIES COUNCIL AND OFFICIALS

Standing—ARCHIE HALL, Assessor; M. B. SNYDER, Sec.-Treas.; AUSTIN BRICKER, Road Supt.; NORMAN MORTON, Tax Collector.
Sitting—E. Z. KEMKES, Councillor; THOS. MARSHALL, Councillor; GEO. P. MOORE, Reeve; J. A. MANSON, Councillor; WM. LOCKIE, Councillor.

James McCarty and John Leece; poundkeeper, John Lawrason.

The only business transacted at the meeting was the adoption of the following motions:— (1) Resolved, "That a fence shall be deemed unlawful unless it has stakes and riders, is five feet high and has no cracks exceeding six inches in width for the first two feet in height." (2) "The meeting also resolves that all creatures shall be free commoners, excepting stud-horses and pigs under six months old."

These town proceedings were continued until 1836, when a new law was passed by the Provincial Legislature empowering the ratepayers of Dumfries to elect three Township Commissioners in addition to former officers. The first election under the new act resulted: Thos. Rich, township clerk; Carlton C. Smith, Henry V. S. Maus, Wendell Bowman, commissioners; William Veitch, assessor; Jas. Wilson, collector. In 1842 Alex. Buchanan and Hiram Capron were elected the first "District Councillors for the Township of Dumfries." In 1850 another important change was made in the Municipal Act, and the ratepayers of the township were called upon to elect five councillors to manage the affairs of the township. The election resulted in the return of Elam Stimson, Daniel Anderson, Absolom Shade, David Shantz and Wendell Bowman, Dr. Stimson becoming the first reeve. Two years afterward, by an Act of Parliament, Dumfries was divided into two townships, the North attached to the County of Waterloo and the South to the County of Brant.

The first municipal council elected after the division was composed of reeve, Dr. Chas. McGeorge; deputy reeve, Duncan Ferguson, and councillors, Alexander Buchanan, Robt. Cranston and David Shantz.

The reeves since that time were: Dr. Charles McGeorge, 1852; Alex Buchanan, 1853, Duncan Ferguson, 1854-5; Thos. Chisholm, 1856-9, 1861-4; John Unger, 1860; Thos. Marshall, 1865, 1871; George Simpson, 1872-3; John D. Moore, 1874-5; Alex Barrie, 1876-8; Theron Buchanan, 1879-83; T. C. Douglas, 1884-6, 189718; Jos. Wrigley, 1887-8; M. Hallman, 1889, 1901; Geo. R. Barrie, 1892-4; Robt. Cranston, 1895-6; Jas. L. Robson, 1899-1900; Jno. A. McDonald, 1901-2; Jno. Shiel, 1903-4; A. A. Dryden, 1905-6; Thos. Alison, 1907-10; Thos. Hall, 1911-12; A. B. McPhail, 1913-14; J. B. Bricker, 1915-16; John Taylor Jr., 1917-18; A. Y. Little, 1919-20; Wm. Elliott, 1921; Walter Oliver, 1922-23; Sam Rohr, 1924-25; Geo. P. Moore, 1926-27.

The first manufacturing industry in the township was Shade's grist mill. Among other pioneer industries were a saw mill (running in 1817) whose site is now occupied by the Great Western Railway bridge at Galt; the Dumfries mills, built in 1818; and a distillery which began operations in 1820.

The population of the Township of Dumfries in 1926 was 2,118, the land assessed was 43,826 acres and the total assessment $2,309,731.

Agricultural Progress in Waterloo County

(Continued from Page 24)

gives a marvellous field for balanced development. Young people and Junior Farmers are receiving the benefit of short courses. Experts address them. They can learn more in an hour than we could thirty years ago by our own investigations in two years.

Our foundation, consisting of land and people, is good. We must, however, be alive to European and other competition. A few years ago the Balkan States were unheard of in British markets, now they market more bacon in Britain than Canada did last year.

We have reason to be proud of our Agricultural development due to the industrial expansion within our borders. The late E. W. B. Snider and the late D. B. Detweiler were promoters of the idea of Hydro Electric Power. This work was marvellously developed by the late Sir Adam Beck. Wonderful things will continue to develop if we co-operate. The good people of our towns and cities would be well advised to study the agricultural situation in all its branches. Marked improvement is noticed in the development of our rural homes and their beautification. Cheese factories have flower beds and shrubs.

One serious matter is the question of reforestation. Ninety per cent of Southern Ontario woodland has been swept off in the last century. Of the ten per cent that remains about five per cent has a commercial value. That is a matter for thoughtful consideration by all organizations.

We are proud of our schools. Important, I think, when we consider that practically half of the child's daylight hours are spent in school, that the schoolhouse should be as suggested by the late Hon. G. W. Ross, the most tastefully decorated room in the whole school section. Environment has a bearing on the formation of character, the most important development of our existence.

Transportation, good roads, health of the people, good live stock, field crops, social opportunity, and national development are subjects ever with us and I believe are receiving thoughtful consideration by our people.

Agricultural development means general prosperity. Our country, with its many manufacturing centres, is interested in securing and maintaining our own domestic markets both of Western Canada and of Northern Ontario where, in our own Province, sixteen million acres of land are available for agricultural purposes. Home making in Canada means to Waterloo County what the development of her colonies meant to Britain.

Nearly a century ago, in the thirties of the last century, the village of Preston was a very active centre of trade and industry.

Township of Waterloo

(Continued from Page 30)

4 years as councillor, 2 years as deputy reeve and in 1927 was elected 1st deputy reeve by acclamation.

C. T. GROH, second deputy reeve of Waterloo Township, was born in 1865 on the old homestead adjoining Hespeler, settled on by his father, the late Isaac Groh, in 1804. He has been actively interested in township politics for many years. Mr. Groh was a member of the Township Council for four years, also six years in the Hespeler Town Council. He resides on the original Groh homestead southwest of Hespeler.

FRANK KLEIN was born in 1879 on the homestead near New Germany. He received his education in the public school at New Germany, after which he engaged in farming. He served as councillor in 1926 and 1927. He was a member of the school board for eleven years, being secretary-treasurer for nine years, and resigned on being elected councillor.

WILLIAM TILT was born at Blair in 1888. He was educated in the public school and Galt Business College. He follows the occupation of drover. Mr. Tilt's father was clerk of Waterloo Township for 35 years and his grandfather for 30 years. Mr. Tilt was elected councillor in 1927.

PETER A. SNIDER was born in 1866. After receiving a public school education, followed by a business college course, he engaged in farming. He served as assessor and later as tax collector for 14 years. In 1918 he succeeded the late Geo. A. Tilt as clerk of Waterloo Township, a position which he still holds.

GEORGE SHIRK has occupied the office of treasurer of Waterloo Township for fourteen years. He succeeded his father, the late Peter S. Shirk, who filled the office for twenty years. Mr. Shirk operated the Shirk & Snider mill up to a short time ago when he disposed of his interests and now conducts a coal, sand and gravel business at Bridgeport.

Township of Woolwich

(Continued from Page 32)

From 1856 to 1927 the assessed value of the township grew from $952,148 to $2,932,575. The number of acres in the township is 53,721.

The reeves of Woolwich Township were: John Meyer, 1852, 1861-3; Peter Winger, 1858-8; Wm. Veitch, 1859-60; Charles Hendry, 1864-8, 1872; John B. Snyder, 1869-71, 1873, 1884 and part of 1885; John Ratz, part of 1885; D. S. Snyder, 1886-8, 1892-4; J. L. Umbach, 1889, 1891; Alex. Peterson, 1890; Aaron Weber, 1895; Chis. S. Weber, 1896; Leander Bowman, 1897-8; James Glennie, 1899; John Walker, 1900; Geo. Auman, 1901-02; Jas. Howlett, 1903-05; Adam Mattusch, 1906; Leander Bowman, 1907; Adam Mattusch, 1908; J. J. Wilkinson, 1909-11; J. G. Hurst, 1912-14; Paul Snider, 1915-18; Sol. Koch, 1919-22; Jos. H. Woods, 1923-25; Alex. S. Forbes, 1926-27.

James Dow was the first clerk and treasurer of the township. He was followed by B. B. Bemis. About 1858 I. E. Bowman was appointed clerk and treasurer, resigning in 1873, when John L. Wideman was appointed and held the office until 1905. He was succeeded by Walter J. Snider, who held office up to his death in May, 1927, being succeeded by Noah S. Stroh. Upon the removal of I. E. Bowman to Waterloo, Jesse B. Snyder was appointed treasurer, holding the office until his death about 1900. He was succeeded by his son, Addison B. Snider, who held office until 1907 when he was succeeded by C. S. Weber who held office until 1925 when the present treasurer, A. J. Steiss, was appointed.

PUBLIC MEN OF WOOLWICH TOWNSHIP

ALEXANDER S. FORBES, Reeve of Woolwich Township, was born in Woolwich in 1874. He follows the occupation of farming. Mr. Forbes was councillor from 1915 to 1921 inclusive, deputy reeve from 1922 to 1923, reeve, 1926 and 1927, and in 1927 the highest honor in the gift of the County Council was conferred upon him when he was elected Warden.

NORMAN S. SNYDER, born in Woolwich Township in 1872, follows the occupation of farming. Township councillor 1914 to 1918 inclusive, deputy reeve in 1919, 1920 and 1921, 1926 and 1927. He has been a public school trustee for fifteen years.

ALMON SNIDER, who was born in Woolwich Township in 1876, received his education in the Public Schools. He is a farmer by occupation and has been a councillor for two years.

WILLIAM S. HEMMERICH was born in Woolwich Township in April, 1881, and is a farmer by occupation. He has been township councillor since January 1924.

WILLIAM G. VEITCH was born at Winterbourne in 1889. He received his education in the Public Schools and continued his studies at the Kitchener-Waterloo Collegiate. His occupation is farming and he has been a township councillor for two years.

W. J. SNIDER, late clerk of the township of Woolwich, was born in Conestogo in 1869. On May 30, 1905, he was appointed clerk of Woolwich Township. He bought out the interests of his father, Menno Snider, in the Conestogo Mill in 1916, and the St. Jacobs Mill from W. W. Snider in 1920. At the time of his death in May last he was vice-president of the Dominion Millers' Association, Director of Canadian Millers' Fire Insurance Co. at Hamilton, Director of the Security Acceptance Corporation, Ltd., Toronto, member of the local Board of Mothers' Allowance, and Local School Trustee. He was candidate for the Liberals in the provincial election of 1919.

Township of Wilmot

(Continued from Page 31)

miles in the then dense forest. A few years later (1834) a store was built. This site of the old mill is one of the points of historic interest of Wilmot Township.

An idea of the progress of the township may be formed from the fact that the total assessment grew from the sum of $1,314,336 in 1856 to $2,895,610 in 1896. From the 1926 assessment roll we glean that the population of the township is 4,090 and the number of ratepayers 1,247. The total number of acres assessed is 60,996 and the amount of the total ass assessed is 60,996 and the amount of the total assessment is $2,989,361.

The reeves of Wilmot Township from the date of organization in 1850 were; Jacob Bettschen, 1850; John Ernst, 1851-2, 1857-8; Wm. Scott, 1853-5; Wm. Hunter, 1856; Anthony Kaiser, 1859-62; H. D. Tye, 1863-70; Christopher Zoeger, 1871-7; James Livingston, 1878-82; Fred Holwell, 1883-8; J. S. Hallman, 1889-96; Josiah Hallman, 1897-1900; Henry Zoeller, 1901-09; Sam Cassel, 1910-15; Wesley Erb, 1916-18; George Z. Lantz, 1919-24; John Herber, 1925-27.

Michael Meyers was the first clerk of the township and held the position from 1850-1878 when he was succeeded by Henry Liersch, who relinquished the position in 1888. He was followed by Fred Holwell.

George C. Master held the position of treasurer from 1850 to 1854, being succeeded by John Allchin, who acted for four years. Mr. Christian Ernst held the position from 1858 to 1861, Michael Morley from 1861 to 1881, Alfred Kaufman from 1881 to 1900. He was succeeded by Fred Holwell, who discharged the duties of the dual office of clerk and treasurer to his death when he was succeeded by the present incumbent, Mr. Chas. Heipel.

PUBLIC MEN OF WILMOT TOWNSHIP

JOHN HERBER was born in Wilmot Township on the farm where he now resides on March 5, 1872. He follows the occupation of farming. He has been a member of the County Council for eight years, councillor for three, from 1918 to 1920, deputy reeve for five years from 1920 to 1925, and reeve 1926-7.

VALENTINE H. ZOELLER was born in Wilmot Township on July 5, 1876. He was educated at S. S. No. 10 Wilmot, and Berlin High School. He follows the occupation of farming. He was councillor from 1919 to 1924 and deputy reeve and county councillor since that time. The farm which he now owns has been in the possession of the Zoeller family since 1854 when his grandfather, the late Valentine Zoeller, bought it from Ulrich Geiger, who cleared the land. It later passed to his father, the late Hy. Zoeller, and latterly to the subject of this sketch.

ALFRED E. KERR was born in Wilmot Township on April 22, 1880. He is a farmer by occupation. He was tax collector in 1916 and 1918 and was elected to the council in 1927. He has been president of the Wilmot Agricultural Society for the past three years, and was director for twelve years.

EDWIN B. HALLMAN was born near New Dundee in the Township of Blenheim on August 10, 1876. He received his public school education at Hallman's School in Blenheim Township and also attended the Berlin High School. He is a farmer by occupation. He has been a member of the township council since 1920. He was active in several community interests and took a prominent part in the organization of a Co-operative Creamery, being its first secretary in 1897.

MILTON A. SCHMIDT was born in Wilmot Township on June 4, 1888. He follows the occupation of farming. He has been a councillor for three years.

CHAS. HEIPEL, Township Clerk and Treasurer, was born Aug. 12, 1874, in Wilmot Township. He was educated at Berlin High School and taught school for 15 years, until 1910. From 1910 to 1916 he conducted a farm near Baden. On his appointment to the clerkship in 1916 he moved to Baden. He was secretary of the Baden School Board six years and County auditor since 1921.

J. G. STROH OF WATERLOO HAS VALUABLE COLLECTION OF RELICS

Mr. Jacob G. Stroh, tanner, of Waterloo, is in possession of a valuable collection of relics of the early days. Almost every conceivable article of use, ornament or otherwise, known in the early history of the County, is included in the collection. There are primitive agricultural implements, cooking utensils, old furniture, flint lock muskets, geological specimens, Indian relics and hundreds of articles of various kinds, old German almanacs and copies of the first English and German newspapers published in the County and a large collection of literature that is of historical interest to the County. Among the collection, too, are many photos of old scenes that have long since disappeared. These accumulations of relics are sufficient to stock a small museum and are of inestimable value in the preservation of object lessons in early County history. Many distinguished people have called on Mr. Stroh to see his collection and he naturally takes much pride in exhibiting it to those interested. He can relate many an interesting incident concerning the early days in Waterlco and vicinity.

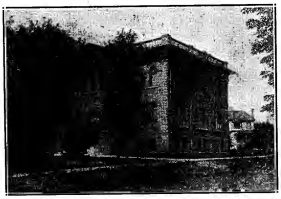
The settlement of the north corner of Waterloo Township dates back to 1826, the first settlers being Mathais Fehrenbach, Felix Scharbach, Christian Rich and Joseph Thoman, who came from Baden, Germany. They first settled near Bloomingdale and a few years later bought the back lots of the German Company, receiving kind help from their Mennonite brethren of the German Company.

From the First Settlement to the Present Time

WATERLOO IN 1854

Living among daily scenes of commercial activity, social privileges, and in the enjoyment of every day progress, it is naturally difficult for the younger generation now living in the Town of Waterloo to visualize the town site as it appeared when Abraham Erb first beheld it in the year 1806.

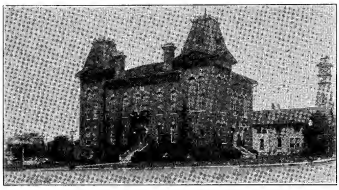
Where the wheels of commerce now turn in their unremitting round, where broad and well kept streets are flanked by busy mercantile establishments, where the stately residence and the artisan's cottage with their blooming gardens and grassy lawns are bright evidences of peace, prosperity and plenty, was then a dreary waste of cedar swamp, uninviting in appearance, difficult of access and of doubtful utility.

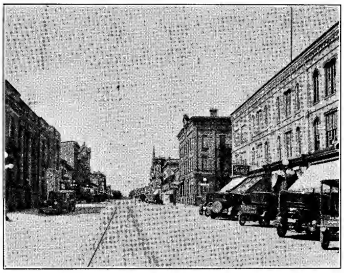

WATERLOO'S PUBLIC LIBRARY
Established 1876. Upwards of 14,000 volumes—Over 32,000 Books Issued Annually.

From the small clearing made with the first strokes of Abraham Erb's axe, a little southeast of where the Union Mills formerly stood, has been evolved the present town, which its residents are proud to call their home. This gradual process of development has consumed over one hundred years in its accomplishment. Step by step it has advanced, and like the growing of a tree was hardly perceptible. It is the result of work commenced by hardy pioneers, making for themselves a home in the wilderness. As they succeeded, others, attracted by the beacon of success, followed in their wake. Thus the little settlement grew and prospered. Each succeeding year brought its failures, its trials and its triumphs, but perseverance and pluck prevailed. The pioneers of one hundred years ago were largely dependent on physical energy and muscular force, and to the unstinted exercise of these hardy virtues in the initiatory step of settlement is due the prosperity of what is now one of the most thriving towns in the Dominion.

Just how the name "Waterloo" was chosen is not quite clear, but old settlers inform the writer that it came to be an accepted name among the early residents from the fact that most of them had come from the neighborhood of the Waterloo of the Fatherland. It was a name dear to memory and early associations and thus became the name of their new home in an alien land. The name became known to others of similar nationality seeking new homes and was a guiding star to those seeking companionship of compatriots.

According to Ezra Eby's biographical history of the County of Waterloo published in 1895, Abraham Erb was the first settler of the land where the town now stands to perpetuate his memory. Contrary to the wish of his brother, John, who deemed the locality worthless, he located there in 1806. He was one of numerous company who came from Franklin County, Pennsylvania, led by the inducements of a German Syndicate formed in that State, who had secured a sound title to


WATERLOO'S TOWN HALL



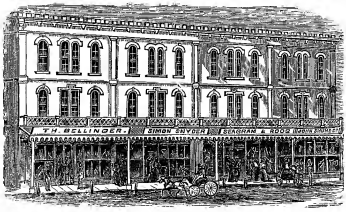
KING STREET, WATERLOO, AS IT LOOKS TO-DAY

6,000 acres of land for $4,000.. Previous to this time considerable difficulty had been experienced in attracting settlers, owing to doubts entertained respecting the validity and security of the land titles held by Richard Beasley who had claimed to have purchased the property from the Indians with whom the earlier settlers had to deal.

Abraham Erb became the possessor of nine hundred acres of land from the state and was followed into the cedar swamp by a number of people from the State of Pennsylvania. The majority of these early settlers were of German origin, forced to seek a refuge in the British American colonies from the persecution they were subjected to in consequence of their religious scruples in the matter of military service and judicial oaths. Emigrating from the Fatherland, and severing ties that birth, custom and tradition had made dear, they settled in the neighborhood of Germantown, Pennsylvania, where they remained in peace and comparative happiness until the outbreak of hostilities between England and her American colonies. Opposed to war and inclined to look with disfavor upon the cause of the revolutionists, complications arose that were antagonistic to their faith, and rather than endure the inconvenient result that was likely to follow, they emulated the example of the United Empire Loyalists, came to Canada and settled in Waterloo.

With few exceptions these people were adherents of the Mennonite faith. They were men whose piety was exemplified in their daily lives, but they were accustomed to battle with difficulties and overcome obstacles, and as such were well adapted to the pioneer life of Canada. They were men of sterling character, strong purpose and wide intelligence and entered heartily and sturdily into the rigorous conditions of their new life. To their energy, enterprise and patient toil belongs much of the credit for the important and influential position the town and neighborhood now holds among the important and successful communities of Canada. The hardships which these people endured during the early years of settlement were many and extreme, such as now would be deemed of an impossible nature. Their food was the product of the land they tilled, supplemented by wild game and fish with which the woods and streams abounded. The nearest grist mill was at Dundas, thirty-five miles distant, and there the settler took his grist to mill, travelling by a path through the forest and carrying his grain and flour on horseback.

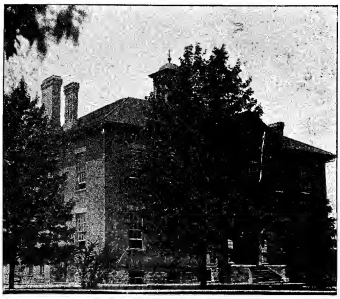
In 1816 Abraham Erb erected a saw mill and shortly afterward a grist mill propelled by water with the old-fashioned overshot wheel. These mills were of inestimable benefit to the young settlement, relieving many a weary journey and providing advantages that were then considered almost luxuries. The advent of these mills brought the settlement into more prominent notice and other enterprises sought entry, but Mr. Erb was reluctant to sell his property in small lots, and rapid settlement was consequently retarded.



A KING STREET BUSINESS BLOCK AS IT LOOKED IN THE EARLY EIGHTIES.

Not long afterward, however, Jacob C. Snider, who had moved from Pennsylvania to a location a little west of the present town site, purchased the Erb property and continued the

ALBERT STREET
A Vista in One of Waterloo's Residential Sections.



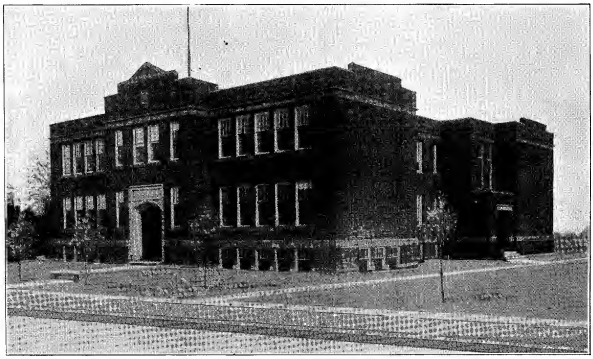
CENTRAL SCHOOL, WATERLOO

operation of the mills. Mr. Snider had quite a large family and was anxious to preserve the land as an inheritance for his children, refusing repeated offers for small lots. This action excluded many contemplating settlers and checked advancement until the early fifties, when another change took place which gave Waterloo the impetus that led to its present condition.

Owing to low water at certain seasons of the year, Mr. Snider experienced some difficulty in securing sufficient power to operate his mills. One day a man named Shoemaker, who had a mill at Bridgeport, and plenty of power, visited the Snider mill which was grinding very slowly. He made some rather sarcastic remarks and treated the slow movement with considerable levity. This roused Mr. Snider to greater activity and he installed steam which he tried to work in conjunction with the water power. This was a failure, however, as there was then too much power and the two would not work together. Mr. Snider then introduced a still to use the surplus energy, which, besides surmounting the difficulty, was a source of additional revenue. Not long after this Mr. Snider's son, Elias, rented the mill from his father on condition that the still would be removed as he had some scruples against the manufacture of its product. The still was accordingly removed to Mr. Snider's farm, and Elias operated the mill.

In the year 1854 Mr. Elias Snider disposed of most of the land to John Hoffman and Isaac Weber for $32,000. These gentlemen inaugurated a new and progressive policy, and from that time Waterloo commenced to grow. The property was surveyed, staked off into lots and put on the market. The owners did not, however, wait for the tardy settler to come. They employed an auctioneer and made known the intention of disposing of the lots by auction at a certain date. Many buyers came, many lots were sold and rapid settlement followed. The method by which this sale was conducted is unique. A large wagon, drawn by oxen, was loaded with refreshments, liquid and solid. On this the auctioneer took his stand and moved from lot to lot, while the people helped themselves to whatever their palate fancied.

After this emigrants from Germany came in large numbers, attracted by the name Waterloo, and the fact that it was one of the few places in Canada where their language was spoken and their national customs observed. This necessitated manufacturing and trading



ALEXANDRA SCHOOL
Waterloo's Newest Public School—One of the Finest in the Province.

WATERLOO PARK
One of the Most Beautiful Natural Parks in Canada.

establishments where people could transact business with those of their own nationality. These were introduced as the demand warranted, and thus the structure of Waterloo's present prosperity continued to advance, cemented by a bond of national and fraternal feeling that was in many instances stronger than commercial instincts.

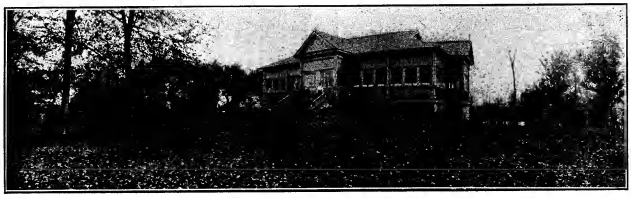
The first retail store was opened by John Hamilton, who kept a varied stock of the staple articles in demand. It was in a small building among the trees, where the Lutheran Church now stands. The next to open a similar establishment was Daniel Snider, and after this others followed as the population increased. The people who patronized the stores in those days, however, had little money to spend. Business was principally transacted by a barter of commodities such as butter, eggs, meat, hides, furs, grain or such other articles as the merchant could dispose of at Dundas or Little York (Toronto) where he purchased his goods. What does the thrifty farmer's wife of to-day think of selling butter at five and six cents a pound, eggs at the same rate per dozen, and receiving goods at a high price in payment? That was the condition in those days, and the people were happy and contented.

The first hotel, or tavern as it was called in those days, was opened in 1840 by Henry Bowman, in a substantial brick building, which was burned ten years later.

The exact date when the first postoffice was established has not been learned, but the first postmaster was Daniel Snider and the mails were transmitted once a week by way of Dundas.

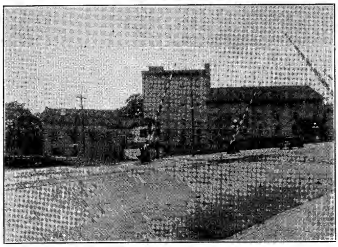
INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

The erection of a saw and grist mill by Abraham Erb in 1816 marked the beginning of Waterloo's indus-



PAVILION IN WATERLOO PARK

trial history, but at that time no thought was entertained beyond manufacturing for the local demand. However, it was not until the fifties that the spirit of manufacturing enterprise began to assert itself and lay the foundation for the progressive industrial era which followed. In 1851 Jacob Bricker, imbued with the enthusiasm of enterprise conceived in the observation of the growing needs of the settlement, established a foundry and machine shop for the manufacture of such agricultural implements and machinery then in demand. The building was erected in the midst of a swamp where the subsoil was deep and of a yielding nature, and to obtain a satisfactory foundation eleven feet of excavation was necessary. The business of this establishment grew to considerable proportions and the output extended until the products included plows, harrows, horsepowers, threshing machines, boilers, engines and various articles then in demand, upwards of thirty-five workmen being employed. This was before the days of trade unions and labor troubles and the average wages paid varied from $1.25 to $1.50 per day. Mr. Bricker conducted the business for thirty-three years, and then transferred it to his sons. It was continued for some years under different management, and was eventually absorbed in the inauguration of larger concerns.



SNIDER'S MILL
A Landmark Since 1816, Demolished in 1927 to Furnish Site For Ontario Equitable New Head Office Buildings.

In 1855 Hoffman & Weber, who had previously purchased a large tract of the Snider property, put up what was then considered a large steam saw mill with a capacity of 15,000 feet per day. Nearly the whole of this output was consumed by the local demand, very little being shipped to outside points owing to the absence of transportation facilities.

The manufacture of furniture, for which Waterloo has now become famous, was inaugurated by Mathias Wegenast, who opened what was then called a cabinet factory, producing various lines of household furniture. Mr. Wegenast did a good trade, but experienced a number of reverses through fire, from which his establishment suffered several times. The business was extended and enlarged at various times and was the nucleus of the present Canada Furniture Manufacturers' plant.

A second foundry and machine shop was started by Buehler & Snider who, after conducting it for a short time, sold it to Mr. J. Morningstar, who in turn disposed of the business to Abs. Merner, and it was during his management that the establishment was absorbed by the present Waterloo Manufacturing Company.

Along in the sixties a woolen mill was started on a small scale but eventually grew to large proportions and paid good dividends to its stockholders. Evil days overtook the concern, however, when an amalgamation was made with the Canada Woolen Mills Co. Business decreased and was finally discontinued, and its memory is recorded as one of the few failures that have occurred in Waterloo.

As the years rolled on the march of industrial progress kept pace. Men endowed with shrewd business capabilities and gifted with prophetic vision invested their capital in the establishment of such

Group of Waterloo Municipal Officials

CLAUDE NOECKER
Town Engineer

N. A. ZICK
Clerk and Treasurer

GEO. HAEHNEL
Assessor.

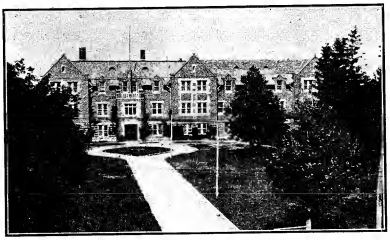
industries the products of which commanded a ready market, and thus from an obscure hamlet the place grew to the dignity of a manufacturing centre. On May 3rd, 1877, an agreement was entered into between the municipality of Waterloo and the Grand Trunk Railway Co. whereby the corporation agreed to buy the right of way from Berlin to Waterloo, purchasing a site for station grounds and to pay the G. T. R. $10,000 in cash, in consideration of which the said Company would extend their line to Waterloo. This marked the advent of the railway and it gave the place new impetus, stimulating enterprise and opened the doors of a wider field of distribution. A liberal policy in the encouragement of manufacturers was inaugurated by the municipal authorities and supported by the people.. Local capital was supplemented by outside wealth, industries multiplied, and now in every civilized country of the globe is found the product of Waterloo factories.

As a manufacturing town Waterloo is well situated, located as it is in the centre of Western Ontario, and in the heart of the finest agricultural district of the province. The shipping and railway facilities are admirable over the two great trunk line systems of Canada, the Grand Trunk and Canadian Pacific, with convenient electric transportation to many points.

WATERLOO TOWN COUNCIL 1927

MUNICIPAL HISTORY IN BRIEF

The municipal history of the town of Waterloo dates from the year when a village charter was obtained, and on the 1st of January, 1857, the place assumed the dignity of an incorporated village with the following gentlemen composing the first council: Reeve, Moses Springer, councillors, Daniel Snider, Hartmann Schnarr, Jonn Hoffman and Jacob Teuscher, with W. Roberts as clerk. The machinery of self-government was set in motion and evidently performed satisfactory service, as the following year found the same council returned by acclamation. For five successive years Mr. Springer occupied the first magisterial chair. In 1862 Daniel Snider was accorded the honor for one year, and was followed by John Hoffman, who retained the position until 1867, when Moses Springer was again elected, holding the office until 1870. In that year George Randall was elected and continued in the office until 1873. Then Moses Springer was again chosen and held the reeveship until the village became a town in 1876. During the evolution from village to town four clerks held office. Mr. Roberts was in office only one year, S. S. Bowers followed for three years and J. J. Bowman for seven years. F. Colquhoun was then appointed and remained in office until after the incorporation as a town.



WATERLOO COLLEGE AND SEMINARY

On incorporation as a town the ward system was adopted and the first town council was composed of the following: Mayor, Moses Springer; councillors—North Ward, John Killer, G. Heimbecker and Jacob Bricker; East Ward, John Shuh, George Moore and Simon Snyder; South Ward, Walter Wells, Abs. Merner and David Kuntz; West Ward, Wm. Snider, J. Kalbfleisch and J. B. Hughes. In 1887 the population had so increased that a deputy reeve was added to the personnel of the council. In 1899 the new Municipal Act reduced the representation to a mayor and six councillors. From the date of town incorporation until the present the mayors and their terms of office have been as follows: Moses Springer, 1876-7; Geo. Randall, 1878; Christ. Kumpf, 1879-80, 88-9; Benjamin Devitt, 1881-3; Geo. Moore, 1884, 1890; Wm. Snider, 1885-6, 91-2; Jacob Conrad, 1887; Walter Wells, 1893; R. Y. Fish, 1894; Simon Snyder, 1895-7; J. B. Hughes, 1898; Geo. Diebel, 1899-1900; David Bean, 1901-3; Jacob Uffelmann, 1904-5; E. F. Seagram, 1906-7; J. B. Fischer, 1908; Andrew Weidenhammer, 1909; Levi Graybill, 1910-11; John B. Fischer, 1912-13; John R. Kaufman, 1914-15; Dr. W. L. Hilliard, 1916-17; W. H. Kutt, 1918-19; Dan Bohlender, 1920-21; W. G. Weichel, 1922-23; William Henderson, 1924-25; W. D. Brill, 1926-27. The town clerks since town incorporation have been F. Colquhoun to 1897, A. B. McBride from 1897 to 1912, J. C. Haight, 1912-23, and Norman A. Zick, 1923 to date. The council and municipal officers for this year are: Mayor, W. D. Brill; Reeve, L. F. Dietrich; Deputy Reeve, Dan Bohlender; councillors, John Bauman, H. E. Weiler, Ira Snyder, Wm. Toletzki, W. W. Frickey and William Uffelmann; Clerk and Treasurer, Norman A. Zick; Medical Officer of Health, Dr. C. T. Noecker; Chief of Police and Sanitary Inspector, W. J. McEllistrum.

Just after incorporation as a village, Jacob C. Snider donated the lot in front of where the public library now stands for the site of a municipal building on which a small structure was erected which served as a town hall and fire hall. This building did duty until the present town building was erected in 1865 at a cost of $10,000.

Among the first important by-laws passed by the village council was one to establish Mount Hope cemetery, which received its official assent on the 14th of January, 1867. An important era in the town's progress was marked by the opening of the Grand Trunk Railway, the branch having its terminus here for some years until extended to Elmira in 1889. The terminal point was located where the present station now stands. Strong opposition was made to the rails crossing King Street on account of the menace to public safety.

The opening of the street railway between Waterloo and Berlin in 1889 was another prominent milestone in the onward march. The original charter for the construction and operation of the road was obtained by Wm. Snider, J. B. Snider, Simon Snyder and D. L. Bowman. These gentlemen, however, did not proceed with the construction but disposed of the charter and franchise to an American organization who went on with the work and afterwards sold their interests to a Canadian company in which the local capitalists were prominent members. In 1889 the road was opened for traffic and run as a horse car line until 1894 when the system was changed to electricity and an improved service given. In 1903 the connecting link was made with the Galt and Preston electric railway,

and at the present time a continuous trolley service is available as far south as Brantford and Port Dover and also to Hamilton, Toronto, Niagara Falls, Buffalo and all important points in Western Ontario.

Well kept gravel and macadam roadways, miles of granolithic walks and good sewers denote a wise administration and a progressive policy that has given Waterloo the name of a well-kept and well-governed town. The construction of cement walks was commenced in 1895 on the local improvement plan by which the cost is assessed to the property covering a period of fifteen years. Trunk sewers are consructed from the public funds and connections made by the property owners. The cost is assessed over a period of twenty years.

MUNICIPAL STATISTICS

The population of Waterloo is 7,135 while the mill rate this year is 38½ mills of which the school rate is 14¾ mills. The net ratable assessment is $5,653,080 and the net assets of the municipality $1,423,990. The net debenture debt is $961,527.52. The town, which covers an area of 2,800 acres, has 9½ miles of permanent pavement, 27 miles of sidewalks, 17 miles of sewers, 21 miles of water mains and 16 miles of gas mains.

BOARD OF TRADE

To an active, aggressive and harmonious working Board of Trade the Town of Waterloo is indebted for a large share of its present prosperity. The first organization was effected in March, 1890, through the active efforts of the late Julius H. Roos, who circulated a petition urging the then Mayor, George Moore, to call a meeting of the citizens which was very largely attended and resulted in the inauguration of the Board with the following officers: President, Christian Kumpf, vice-president, Wm. Snider, secretary-treasured, J. H. Roos, council, R. Y. Fish, Geo. Moore, P. H. Sims, Simon Snyder, W. H. Riddell, H. J. Grassett, Geo. Wegenast, John Shuh, I. E. Bowman, A. G. Habbick, Rich. Roschman and J. M. Scully.

Aggressive work was commenced at once and commercial activity was given new impetus. Prominent among the beneficial results of the Board's labors were the securing for the town of some of its largest and most progressive industrial concerns. One of the most important moves was the successful issue of the effort to secure connection with the Galt and Preston electric railway, which was accomplished in 1905 and with its advent a C.P.R. connection at Galt secured. To merchants, manufacturers and agriculturists this has been a great advantage, giving as it does to the town shipping facilities that are unsurpassed. The Niagara Power question has also engaged a large amount of attention among members of the Board.

The officers and council of the Board of Trade for the year 1927 are: President, Arthur Foster; 1st vice-president, Geo. Grosz; 2nd vice-president, W. C. Toletzki; sec'y-treasurer, Fred Moser; council: M. S. Snyder, W. P. Kress, C. W. Wells, Dr. W. L. Hilliard. George Dietz, Ira Snider, W. D. Brill, L. F. Dietrich, Wm. Henderson, A. K. Cressman, Dan Bohlender, C. C. Parsons, E. J. Bauer, M. S. Hallman and Geo. Hoffman.

The membership of the Board has shown a steady increase from year to year since its organization and now stands at 150. The membership fee is one dollar.

MUNICIPAL OWNERSHIP

Twenty-eight years ago Waterloo showed its faith in the idea of municipal ownership of public utilities by installing its own waterworks plant. In 1889 the mains of the Berlin system were extended to Waterloo for fire protection purposes and when the franchise of the Waterloo Waterworks Company expired ten years later the sum of $40,000 was voted for the purchase of the mains and the installation of a complete waterworks plant. Three artesian wells were sunk with a combined daily flow of 750,000 imperial gallons, the water as shown by official tests being of the purest and most wholesome character for domestic purposes. A pump house was erected, two eighty horsepower boilers and a Northey duplex pump of 1,500,000 gallons capacity installed and a steel standpipe with a base of eight feet above the level of the pumping station, 20 feet in diameter and 115 feet in height, with a capacity of 225,000 imperial gallons was erected. Three large storage wells with a combined capacity of 400,000 gallons have been constructed and a two million gallon DeLaval centrifugal pump installed. An ordinary standpipe pressure of 60 to 75 pounds is maintained, and for fire purposes this pressure can be raised as high as 125 pounds if necessary by pumping direct. Since 1899 additional sums aggregating many thousands of dollars have been voted for the extension of the system. After ten years' use the well stopped flowing since which time it has been necessary to instal 2 electrically driven centrifugal pumps to pump water into the mains and subsequently two air compressors were also put in to obtain the water as the level of the water receded in the well. An investment of $256,-568.47 is represented in the plant and equipment. The rates to consumers are very reasonable, the domestic rate being 15c per 100 cu. ft. (625 gallons) less 10% discount and for manufacturing the rate is a graded one with the same discount.

The electric light plant was acquired by the town from the late William Snider in 1909 and has been steadily enlarged until to-day with its modern equipment it represents an investment of $233,255. Since 1920 the sum of $50,000 has been expended on additional buildings and equipment, including two large transformers and the necessary switching equipment. The rates for commercial lighting are 2½c and 1¼c per kilowatt and the graded power rates 1.7c per kilowatt, 1.2c per kilowatt and .3c per kilowatt.

WATERLOO'S MAYORS SINCE INCORPORATION—1876-1927

About a score years ago the gas plant was acquired and a by-law authorizing the issue of $20,000 in debentures for the purchase and improvement of the plant was passed. The operation of the plant was continued until September 1st, 1926 when, in order to ensure a cheaper rate to consumers, arrangements were entered into with the City of Kitchener for the purchase of gas from that municipality, it having been found that it could be bought cheaper than it could be manufactured. It is being purchased at 70c per 1,000 cubic feet and is supplied to consumers at $1.20 net per thousand cubic feet. The rate was formerly as high as $2.50. It was recently reduced from $1.65 to $1.20 per 1000 cubic feet.

The water, electric light and gas systems are managed by a board of commissioners, elected annually, and the unqualified success of Waterloo's venture in municipal ownership is due to the efficient management which has characterized the undertaking, all departments being on a paying basis. The first commission was composed of David Bean (chairman), Aloyes Bauer, John Ritzer and ex-Mayor Diebel, and subsequent commissions have successfully carried on the work initiated over a score of years ago. The present Water and Light Commission is composed of William Henderson, chairman, C. R. Gies, vice-chairman, S. C. Tweed, Mayor W. D. Brill and M. S. Snyder. The officials in charge of the plant are Cyrus Schiedel, manager and secretary-treasurer, who was appointed in January, 1914; George Grosz, Superintendent of the Electric Department, appointed in 1910 when the electric light plant was purchased, and R. O. Dobbin, Superintendent of the water and gas department since the establishment of the system nearly thirty years ago.

THE WATERLOO PARK

One of Waterloo's beauty spots is the Waterloo Park, a beautifully situated tract of land of sixty-five acres adjoining the town. It was not so many years ago when the only available recreation grounds were the road-sides, vacant lots and the old fair ground. Advancement in business enterprises, increasing population and the consequent influence towards out-door recreation led to the agitation for more suitable and convenient "breathing places". The realization of this movement was accomplished in 1890 by the popular vote of the citizens, the adoption of the provisions of the Public Parks Act and the purchase of the property from the Jacob Eby estate. The location is particularly suited for the purpose. A beautiful strip of woodland surmounts a gentle slope and at the rear and one side is a body of water called Silver Lake. An extensive campus for athletic sports circled by a substantial quarter mile bicycle track was laid out, shade trees were planted, a commodious pavilion and grandstand erected and boat house provided. Generous municipal support has enabled the Board to keep the park facilities up-to-date, each year witnessing further improvement. A few years ago a rest room was erected and through the generosity of Mr. E. F. Seagram a handsome bandstand was placed in the park. Waterloo has reason to be proud of its park and in the knowledge that in this respect it is far in advance of many larger Canadian towns and cities. The entrance to the park is by the Victoria Jubilee Gateway, a substantial and artistic structure of solid piers connected with iron gates of beautiful design surmounted by an arch beautifully illuminated at night with electric lights. The cost of the gateway, in the neighborhood of $1,200, was contributed by a voluntary subscription of the citizens. The control and management is this year in the hands of the following board: Geo. Grosz, chairman, Mayor Brill, E. M. Devitt. F. G. Hughes, J. H. Smith, Fred Moser and Robert Hackney. R. W. Moore is the secretary of the board.

WATERLOO MUSICAL SOCIETY

One of the natural characteristics of the German people is their love for and proficiency in music. Among the residents of Waterloo, who are largely the offspring of German ancestry, this trait has been kept alive not only in tradition but in spirit and practical demonstration. The band of the Waterloo Musical Society ranks prominently with the best musical organizations of the country, a position that has been attained under expert instruction and exacting competition with other bands.

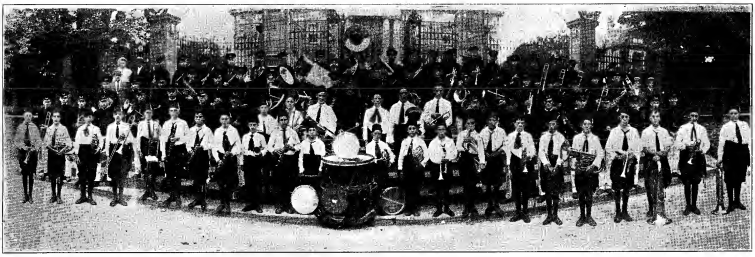
It was on January 27th, 1882, that the Waterloo Musical Society was organized. Leading citizens identified themselves with the movement and with their moral support and financial aid and in the benign sunshine of such influences, the Society has continued to unceasingly flourish up to the present day, not only maintaining but enhancing its high reputation as a musical organization.

The first officers were: President, Benjamin Devitt; vice-president, Wm. Roos; secretary, John Killer; treasurer, Simon Snyder; managing committee, Charles Moogk, P. H. Sims, Harry Nafe, L. Graybill and C. M. Taylor.

The services of Mr. Noah Zeller were secured as instructor, and the band made excellent progress under his direction. He remained its leader for eighteen years. Other leaders who served for short periods in the early years were A. W. Stares, W. H. Walker, H. Restorff and W. Philp. Leaders within recent years have been J. Piller in 1915 and E. Trovarelli in 1916. In the year 1919 the present leader, Professor C. F. Thiele assumed charge of both the Senior and Junior bands and under his capable and energetic leadership these musical organizations have attained a degree of efficiency which has won general favor not only locally but throughout the Province and Dominion as their numerous outside engagements testify.

Since the inception of the Waterloo Musical Society's Band its history has been one of signal and continued success. In many of the leading band competitions of the country it has been a most successful competitor and high tributes have been paid to its efficiency as a musical organization, the band having favorably advertised the town throughout the province and beyond. Its reputation is by no means local, as visits have been made to Buffalo, N.Y., Cleveland, O., Detroit, Bay City, Lansing and Ann Arbor, Mich., Erie, Penn., and other American cities, while Toronto, Hamilton, London, Guelph, Sarnia and other Canadian towns have enjoyed the pleasure of its presence.

The Waterloo Musical Society is a purely amateur



WATERLOO M. S. BAND AND WATERLOO BOYS' BAND

TOP ROW—G. Haehnel, Vice-President; W. C. Toletzki, President; C. Kalbfleisch, Sr.; H. Treusch, F. Lawrence, R. Kirschel, L. Pflug, H. Pflug, R. Pflug, J. Ellis, C. Cousin, A. Sandrin, C. Ott, W. Denton; C. Hoffman, W. Shields, F. E. Edmunds, J. Steller, D. Kessig, W. G. Bender, J. Miller, I. Erb, A. Hind.

2nd ROW—H. Umbach, J. Hertel, A. Bauman, A. Sanders, F. Moogk, E. Pflug, C. Kalbfleisch, C. Pflug, R. Hymmrn, A. Sanders, C. F. Thiele, Bandmaster; N. Heimpel, W. Merklinger, C. Scheifele, A. E. Daub, G. Daub, W. Hunt, A. Engel, W. Crowther, H. Ellis, A. Wagner, N. A. Zick, Sec'y; Geo. Grosz, Past President.

3rd ROW—M. Hamdorf, E. Joyce, H. Schnitzler, F. Moogk, G. Boppre, D. Merritt, H. Berthran, R. Merklinger, A. Kuhn, J. Veitel, W. Hobbs, J. Timm, H. Steller, H. Schmidt, W. Ott, A. Hamacher, H. Oestreich, L. Boppre, R. Miller, C. Kerr, J. Smith.

4th ROW—N. Kessig, L. Wilkins, J. Farrell, A. Schreiber, J. Smith, A. Pagel, L. Dahmer, A. Hawke, C. Boppre, F. Kudoba, C. Kilby, M. Kaplansky, A. Wey, W. Hunt, A. Schlote, C. Hause, A. Hobbs, R. Reis, B. Schlote, A. Shelter, R. Moogk, G. Snyder, R. Smolenski.

organization, and as such its success is all the more gratifying. To the diligence and patience of its members in practice and their unselfish devotion, coupled with efficient leadership, is to be attributed their fine record of achievement. The open air concerts given during the summer months never fail to attract large audiences and invariably bring a considerable quota from the surrounding localities. Naturally the citizens of Waterloo feel proud of their band and not without reason.

The present officers and members of the executive are: President, Wm. C. Toletzki; 1st vice-president, Jack Hertel; 2nd vice-president, Geo. M. Hoffman; secretary-treasurer, Norman A. Zick; past presidents, George Grosz, Albert Hergott, Harry Kress, Chas. Treusch, P. H. Roos; executive, Geo. C. Haehnel, Chas. J. Moogk, Fred Kudoba, James Lockie, E. Bearinger, Wm. Miller, A. Uffelmann, Carl Uffelmann, Wm. Uffelmann, F. Burchatzki, Alex Bauman, C. E. Necker, F. Boffinger, R. P. Uffelman, J. H. Ziegler, Eby Rush, G. Hamacher, John Bauman, Dan Bohlender, Wm. Nahrgang, John Diegel, Fred Pflug, J. K. Shinn, Louis Schelter, P. H. Hasenpflug, C. K. Scheifele, Wm. Grosz, A. Sandrin, J. Stellar, Wm. Hunt, John Miller and Robert Kirschel.

AS A PLACE OF RESIDENCE

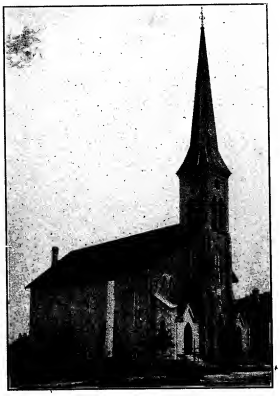
As a residential location Waterloo possesses attractions of a superior character. Real estate can be purchased at a reasonable figure, all classes of building material are available in the immediate locality, the rate of taxation is favorable, the educational facilities are unsurpassed, churches are numerous, fraternal societies are many and the Twin-City has two splendidly equipped hospitals. The streets are well constructed and many miles of cement walks have been laid. The waterworks system and fire protection system are also both highly efficient. Sanitary conditions are most satisfactory, with an excellent system of sewerage and perfect drainage through the surrounding country. There are splendid roads and beautiful drives. Transportation facilities, both steam and electric, afford easy and convenient access at all times. Climatic conditions are favorable, and in every respect Waterloo is an ideal residential town.

THE PUBLIC LIBRARY

Waterloo's public library is an institution in which the residents take much pride. Its history commenced in November, 1875, when a meeting was held in the market house to organize a Mechanics' Institute. The project was carried out and a library established. In 1887 there was a demand on the part of the public for better reading accommodation, and the institute was converted into a free library which served the purposes of the people for a number of years. In 1900 and 1901 the Education Department threatened to withhold the legislative grant unless a more suitable reading room was provided. Shrewd officials debated on ways and means to overcome the obstacle and Mayor David Bean advocated an application to Andrew Carnegie for a grant of $10,000. A favorable reply was received on condition that the municipality provide a

(Continued on Page 66)

The Churches



ST. JOHN'S LUTHERAN CHURCH

The religious life of Waterloo is well represented by the splendid edifices of seven different denominations.

LUTHERAN

Oldest and strongest among these is the Lutheran congregation. Its history dates from 1837. In 1841 the corner stone was laid for a new church on King Street. In 1863 a number of improvements were made and in 1882 the present large and handsome church was erected with a seating capacity of over 1200 persons.

This year the congregation is erecting a handsome parish hall with accommodation for 650, at a cost of about $50,000. The present pastor is Rev. C. S. Roberts.

METHODIST

The first regular services of the Methodist denomination in Waterloo were held on Sunday afternoons in the town hall. Later the congregation purchased the frame building known as the Orpheus Hall, and in this building they worshipped until the year 1890. In 1883 the congregation separated from Berlin. A few years later the present church, a substantial building of modern design, was erected. In the erection of this church and the parsonage substantial assistance was given by the late I. E. Bowman, M.P. In 1904 an excellent pipe organ was installed at a cost of $1600.

In 1926 Union was consummated between the Methodist, Presbyterian and Congregational Churches. A portion of the congregation of St. Paul's Church united with the Methodist Church in Waterloo under the name of First United Church of which Rev. J. O. Watts is the pastor.

PRESBYTERIAN

The first regular religious service of the Presbyterion denomination in Waterloo commenced in 1864, in the church of the United Brethren. In the year 1887 Waterloo Presbyterians organized as a congregation. In less than a year a handsome church was erected and opened for service on November 29th, 1888.

When the church voted to go into union, the non-concurring members withdrew and after worshipping for a time in other quarters, decided to build a new church which is now in course of erection on a site next to the town hall on Erb Street. It is a handsome structure seating 300 and is being built at a cost of $25,000. It will be known as Knox Church. Rev. W. G. Richardson is the pastor.

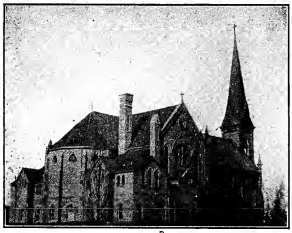
EVANGELICAL

The history of the Evangelical Church in Waterloo dates back to 1839. The first regular meeting place in Waterloo was in a building erected in 1849. In 1871 a new church was erected on Cedar Street. The corner stone of the present imposing edifice was laid on August 8, 1905. The present pastor is Rev. J. P. Hauch.

MENNONITE

A large proportion of the original settlers who came from Pennsylvania were adherents of the Mennonite faith. In the early days little bands had occa-

FIRST UNITED CHURCH

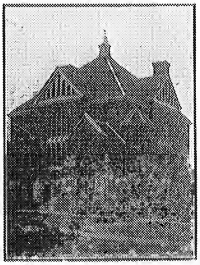


ST. LOUIS R. C. CHURCH

sional meetings at various houses, but it was not until about forty years ago that the first church located about a mile west of the town was erected. About 1902 the present handsome church on Erb Street was erected. Rev. Noah S. Hunsberger is the pastor.

ROMAN CATHOLIC

Among the fine church buildings of the county, St. Louis Roman Catholic Church in Waterloo occupies a prominent place. The site on Allan Street was purchased for $1,000 and in 1901 the church was completed and dedicated. An addition was erected a few years ago.



EMMANUEL EVANGELICAL CHURCH

ANGLICAN

St. Saviour's Anglican Church congregation had its nucleus in a Sunday School organized about 1887. It was not until the present edifice on Allen Street was erected in 1898 that the congregation had a permanent place of worship. A Parish Hall was later erected and the interior of the church was recently greatly enhanced by a beautiful memorial presented by the Seagram family in memory of the late Mrs. E. F. Seagram.

ORPHANAGES FILLING USEFUL MISSION

Two institutions of the County which are serving a worthy object are the orphanges at Kitchener and St. Agatha. Homes are there provided for the orphan boy or girl amidst wholesome surroundings and christian influences. The splendid work being accomplished has appealed to the sympathy of the public who are generous in their support of these institutions to which liberal donations are yearly made both by charitable organizations and private citizens.

THE FREEPORT SANITORIUM

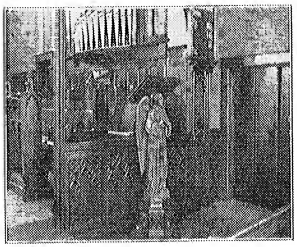
The need of an institution where the tubercular patients of the community could be adequately cared for led to the formation of an association in 1910 composed largely of interested citizens of Kitchener and Waterloo. The erection of the present Freeport Sanitorium resulted, which was completed in 1914. The war, however, intervened and it was turned over to the government in 1916 for the treatment of war patients for several years. Following this the Waterloo County Health Association was formed and the institution was re-opened in December, 1920, for the care of the County's tubercular patients. It is supported by grants from the cities of Kitchener and Galt, the County and by free-will offerings. It has accommodation for 70 patients. Dr. Coutts is the superintendent.

Last year a handsome nurses' home was erected in connection with the institution which was opened in February. It was built at a cost of $20,000 and accommodates the matron and ten nurses.

THE GALT HOSPITAL

The City of Galt and the surrounding community is splendidly served by the Galt Hospital which is a modernly equipped institution. It is efficiently meeting the needs of the district, providing an up-to-date hospital service.

Since its establishment it has steadily improved its facilities and has been fulfilling its mission most acceptably. It is beautifully situated amidst picturesque surroundings on the outskirts of the municipality ensuring a quiet and restful environment so helpful to those in ill health.



INTERIOR OF ST. SAVIOUR'S ANGLICAN CHURCH
Showing Seagram Memorial Designed by Globe Furniture Co.

Insurance and Financial Interests

(By Thomas Hilliard)

In comparison with other towns of its size, whether in Canada or the United States, the Town of Waterloo, Ontario, makes a favorable showing in respect to the number, magnitude and variety of its manufacturing industries, their steady growth and prosperity and the friendly co-operation of employers and employees. The high standard of comfort enjoyed by the average citizen as shown by the excellence of the homes of the people is also worthy of mention.

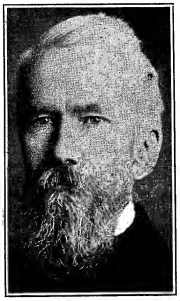
But there is one fact in respect to which Waterloo occupies a unique position not only as regards other towns in Canada, but elsewhere. For Waterloo is the only town of its size, or anywhere near its size, in the wide world, which is the home of eight distinct Insurance Companies, all of which are successful and prosperous, and no such Company ever started in Waterloo has failed.

The first Insurance Company to be started in Waterloo was the Waterloo Mutual Fire Insurance Company which commenced business in 1863, under the management of the late C. M. Taylor, who was its promoter and retained the management till his death in 1899. The Company employs a staff of about 20 persons at its Head Office, has acquired assets of about $1,600,000, and has always held the regard and confidence of the community due to the strict integrity of its management.

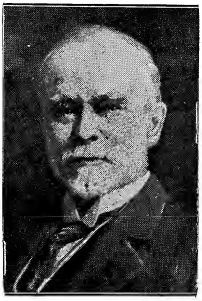
The North Waterloo Farmers' Mutual Fire Insurance Company was founded in 1874 for insurance of farm property only. It confines its business to Waterloo County and a limited district adjacent thereto, and has been quite prosperous, having assets of about $1,186,000.

In 1875 some of the Directors of the Waterloo Mutual Fire Insurance Company decided that there was a broader field for Fire Insurance backed and secured by a paid up stock capital than on the purely mutual system and founded the Mercantile Fire Insurance Company which carried on business successfully for a number of years, when it was amalgamated with another company and the head office was afterwards removed to Toronto.

The first Life Insurance Company to be started in Waterloo was the Ontario Mutual Life Assurance Company. An interesting requirement in connection with the granting of a charter to the new Company was that it secure 500 provisional policyholders before business could be commenced. This was accomplished in 1869 under the leadership of Moses Springer and in February, 1870, the Company began business with $500,000 of insurance in force. In 1878 a Dominion charter was secured and in 1900 the name was changed to The Mutual Life Assurance Company of Canada by Act of Parliament. The Company has the distinction of being the only mutual life company in Canada. The promoters were chiefly directors of the Waterloo Mutual Fire Insurance Co. Some of the leaders were I. E. Bowman, M.P., who held the office of President



LATE C. M. TAYLOR
One of the Founders of the Waterloo Mutual Fire Insurance Co. and Mutual Life Assurance Co.



THOS. HILLIARD
One of the Founders of the Dominion Life Assurance Company and Waterloo Trust and Savings Co., of Both of Which he is President.

C. M. BOWMAN
Chairman of Board, and Son of the Late I. E. Bowman, First President of the Mutual Life Assurance Company.

from 1870 to 1897, father of C. M. Bowman, ex-M.P.P., present Chairman of the Board, Moses Springer, Dr. Walden and Cyrus Taylor. After some initial steps had been taken they secured the services of the late Wm. Hendry as General Manager, under whose management with Mr. Bowman as President and those who succeeded them the Company made steady progress and now has an annual income of over $18,000,000, has business in force of over $368,000,000 and holds assets for the protection of its policyholders of over $80,000,000. It gives employment to about 230 persons at the Head Office besides many hundreds of agents throughout all parts of Canada. It is putting an addition to its Head Office this summer to cost half a million. When completed the Head Office will represent a value of about $1,300,000. The present officers are: President, Hume Cronyn; Chairman of the Board, C. M. Bowman; General Manager, W. H. Somerville; Secretary, H. M. Cook.

Twenty years later, in 1889, the Dominion Life Assurance Company opened its doors for business. Amongst those interesting themselves in the formation of this Company were Messrs. Simon Snyder, John Shuh, Chr. Kumpf, and Thos. Hilliard. The latter undertook the task of selling the necessary stock, getting the charter through Parliament and organizing the Company of which he was appointed managing-director. Valuable aid in selling stock and getting the Act of Parliament put through was given by Messrs. Innes, M.P., Bowman, M.P., Trow, M.P., McMullen, M.P., and Cargill, M.P. These gentlemen, with a few others, constituted the first Board of Directors. The total cost of organization, including stationery, necessary printed forms, cost of Act of Parliament and cost of sale of stock totalled $1,238. This is but a sample of the economy which has characterized all the insurance companies in Waterloo. The Dominion Life has now about $100,000,000 of business in force, net assets of about $16,000,000, employs about 95 persons at Head Office, besides hundreds of salesmen in all parts of Canada. The present officers are: President, Thos. Hilliard; 1st Vice-President, E. F. Seagram; Managing-Director, F. S. Kumpf; Secretary, J. K. Pickett.

Thirty-one years elapsed between the founding of the Dominion Life and the next entrant into the insurance group in Waterloo. The Ontario Equitable Life and Accident Insurance Company, under the guidance of Mr. S. C. Tweed, opened its doors for business in 1920. It achieved success with unusual speed. It absorbed the Policyholders' Mutual of Toronto and later the Re-Insurance Company of Canada, and in the brief space of seven years had in force $35,000,000 at risk. This Company specializes in non-participating business and has branches in all provinces of Canada. It has the distinction of having secured a considerable volume of business in much shorter time than any of its predecessors, and that without impairing its capital or endangering its solvency. The present officers are: President and Managing-Director, S. C. Tweed; Secretary, M. J. Smith.

The Merchants Casualty Company came to Waterloo in 1924, being brought to this town by some of our leading financial men. Mr. E. F. Seagram is President, Mr. C. A. Boehm, Vice-President, and Mr. R. E. Patterson is General Manager. As its name indicates it

(Continued on Page 59)

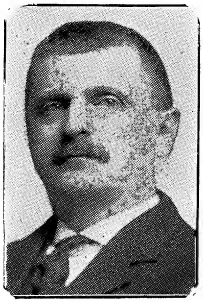
F. S. KUMPF
Managing-Director of the Dominion Life Assurance Company.

W. H. SOMERVILLE
General Manager of the Mutual Life Assurance Company.

S. C. TWEED
President and Managing-Director of the Ontario Equitable Life and Accident Insurance Company.

Group of Waterloo Insurance Officials

HUME CRONYN
President Mutual Life.

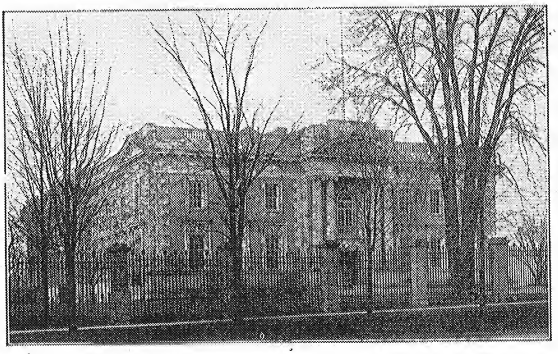


LEVI SHUH
President Waterloo Mutual Fire Insurance Company.

E. F. SEAGRAM
President Merchants Casualty Insurance Company, 1st Vice-President Dominion Life Assurance Company.

ARTHUR FOSTER
Managing-Director Waterloo Mutual Fire Insurance Company.

J. H. WOODS
Managing-Director N. W. Farmers' Mutual Fire Insurance Company.



The Home of The Mutual of Canada, Waterloo, Ontario

Canada's Only Co-operative Life Company

WHEN Confederation was consummated sixty years ago the total amount of life insurance in force was only fifteen million dollars, or five dollars per capita. To-day the protection afforded is five hundred dollars per capita. In this amazing development the Mutual Life of Canada has fully shared. From half a million dollars of business in force in 1870, the company has expanded into an organization that protects its policyholders to the extent of $366,000,000. By the end of the current year the business in force will probably exceed $400,000,000, eight hundred times the business reported at the end of our first year. What is the secret of this expansion? We believe it to be the principle of disinterested service upon which the company was established. It was instituted as a strictly co-operative, or mutual, company which means that the policyholders equitably share in, own and control all the funds of the organization. Being the only company organized by policyholders, exclusively for policyholders, in the entire insurance history of Canada, it has naturally increased in public favor and climbed steadily to a premier place among the financial institutions of the Dominion.

HUME CRONYN,
President.

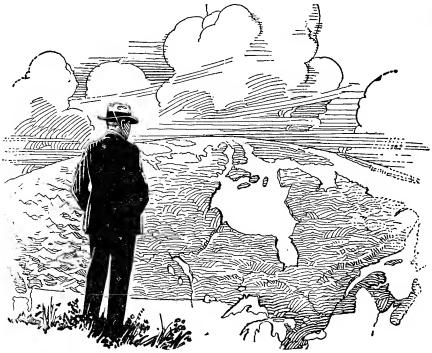
C. M. BOWMAN,
Chairman of the Board.

W. H. SOMERVILLE,
General Manager.

Milestones of Progress

With a record of tremendous achievement, Canada celebrates her Jubilee Anniversary of Confederation. In more ways than one, the North American Colonies of sixty years ago are unrecognizable in this great nation of to-day. Trade and commerce have grown beyond all visions of those earlier days, while Canadian industry (industry in the broadest sense of the word) has the respect of the world. Canada has reason to be proud.

And Waterloo County has played its part. Known, even before Confederation, as one of the most prosperous sections of Upper Canada, Waterloo has maintained that reputation throughout sixty years until to-day it stands as one of the most progressive and productive counties to be found anywhere in the Dominion.



One Hundred Million

And now, with the celebration of Canada's sixtieth birthday, comes another laurel for a Waterloo institution—the attainment by The Dominion Life of the One Hundred Million mark of insurance in force. Established in 1889 by a well-known group of Waterloo citizens, The Dominion Life has since then developed into one of Canada's large financial institutions. The faith of its founders—a faith akin to that held by the Fathers of Confederation—has been justified: this solely Canadian Company has kept pace with Canada's march of progress. Stride for stride it has grown as Canada has developed.

That The Dominion Life is now protecting Canadians to the extent of One Hundred Millions of insurance is in itself a worthy reminder of Waterloo County's contributions towards Canada's Success.

Established 1889

The DOMINION LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY

Head Office: WATERLOO, ONTARIO

The Progress of The Ontario Equitable

The Story of a Company with a Phenomenal Record of Achievement

The Ontario Equitable made its start in 1920, when the war and influenza epidemic had tremendously influenced the public demand for life insurance.

The principles on which the Company was based, and to whch it has steadily adhered, were formulated by its founder, Mr. S. C. Tweed, whose genius for organization enabled the Company to forge into immediate prominence and to escape at one leap the long period of obscurity and slow growth through which many similar companies pass.

MR. S. C. TWEED
President and Managing-Director.

In his undertaking Mr. Tweed had the confidence of the people of this community who subscribed for most of the stock required to obtain the charter, became the first policyholders and accepted positions on the directorate.

History of Company

During its first full year of operations the Ontario Equitable wrote 7 Millions of insurance, a record for new Canadian companies. The few rooms which were rented from the Waterloo Mutual Fire Insurance Co. soon proved inadequate and in 1922 the Devitt Block was bought and remodelled. In 1926, with an eye to future needs, the directors purchased the Mill property on King Street, the intention being to utilize this fine site for a new Head Office building when the present building becomes crowded.

How necessary it is to look ahead in this way is easily understood when we mention that the Company's Business in Force is now about 35 Million Dollars, and its Assets exceed 4 Millions. The staff required to transact an increasing amount of business has grown from year to year and the Field Force has been extended to cover all the chief centres of population in Canada and Newfoundland.

In 1923 the Company absorbed the Policyholders' Mutual Life Insurance Co. of Toronto, and in 1926 it acquired the insurance and Assets of the Reinsurance Company of Canada.

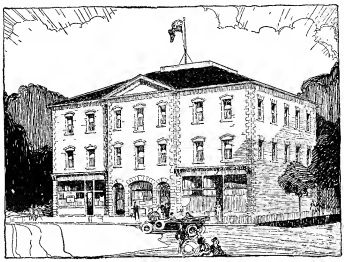
The remarkable growth of the Company is best illustrated by the following yearly comparisons:

Year	Insurance in Force	Assets	Policy Reserves
1920	$ 1,053,300	$ 174,985	$ 20,278
1921	7,007,186	268,048	64,103
1922	13,207,339	452,170	194,526
1923	24,840,903	1,431,605	1,049,703
1924	26,092,314	1,866,225	1,379,915
1925	29,617,016	2,352,391	1,778,280
1926	33,050,441	3,822,315	2,422,896

Its Policy Features

An undoubted appeal to the public exists in the form of policy issued by the Company, which helps to explain its rapid development.

All its policies are on the Nonparticipating basis—that is, the premiums are at a low, guaranteed and constant rate for the period chosen. No "dividends" are paid on policies, and the extra premiums required to make such "dividends" or "refunds" possible, are not charged. The insured gets his insurance at cheaper initial rates, and his premium is not varied according to the fortunes of the Company. This business-like form of policy appeals particularly to the business sense of the public. Provisions like the Double Indemnity Clause, paying double the face amount in event of accidental death, and the Disability Provision, paying $20.00 per month for life in case of Total and Permanent disability, future premiums being waived entirely, when combined with the regular policies, make them very complete and attractive. Ontario Equitable policies are plainly worded; they contain all the usual privileges, and few restrictions.



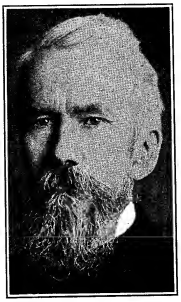
Head Office—The Ontario Equitable Life

The Outlook

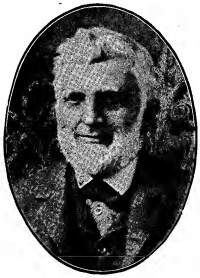
The life insurance business has not yet reached the maximum of expansion. The Ontario Equitable will share amply in future growth. Its Agency Force has been welded into a strongly established producing organization. The Company has won its place among financial institutions and the large volume of business it has transacted has laid the foundation of a very substantial further development.

It is not often that success comes to a large undertaking as quickly as in the case of the Ontario Equitable Life. However, Mr. Tweed co-ordinated successfully efficient Head Office and Agency Forces, offered popular policies, and he was given the whole-hearted support of the citizens of this community. In return the Ontario Equitable has helped take the name of Waterloo into thousands of Canadian homes, where it is recognized as one of Canada's few insurance centres.

The Waterloo Mutual Fire Insurance Company



THE LATE C. M. TAYLOR
One of the founders and First Manager of the Waterloo Mutual Fire Insurance Company.



THE LATE JOHN SHUH
Who was one of the founders and the first Treasurer of the Waterloo Mutual Fire Insurance Company.

THE LATE MOSES SPRINGER
First Mayor of Waterloo, Member of Parliament and First President of the Waterloo Mutual Fire Insurance Company.

Four years before the consummation of the Confederation of the Canadian Provinces, C. M. Taylor, with the assistance of Moses Springer, John Shuh and others, founded the Waterloo Mutual Fire Insurance Company.

At that time Canadians had to depend almost entirely upon British and foreign companies for fire insurance protection and it was no small undertaking for men without technical knowledge of insurance underwriting and with very little money at their disposal. Industry, perseverance and a fund of common sense, however, made up in a large measure for the lack of technical knowledge, and by economical management and careful underwriting they built up what is now one of Canada's foremost financial institutions. At the same time they began in Waterloo an industry which has made the town known throughout the length and breadth of this Country as "The Hartford of Canada." The amount of risk carried by the various insurance interests in Waterloo now reaches the sum of many hundreds of millions of dollars, and thousands of people throughout the Dominion of Canada look to the insurance offices of Waterloo for compensation in times of distress. Too much credit cannot be given to

(Continued on Page 66)

ARTHUR FOSTER
Managing Director.

L. W. SHUH
President.

W. G. WEICHEL, M.P.P.
Vice-President.

Insurance and Financial Interests

(Continued from Page 53)

specializes in insurance against sickness and accidents and automobile insurance, and continues to gain steadily in volume of business and resources. Its income in 1926 reached $739,233, and its assets were nearly half a million dollars.

The last entrant into the insurance circle came early this year. It is the Pilot Automobile and Accident Insurance Company. It protects its clients against all kinds of automobile liability and is also licensed to write insurance against sickness and personal accident, and general casualty lines. No doubt, under careful management, this Company will do its share towards maintaining the splendid record made by its predecessors in the insurance business in Waterloo. The President is Hon. W. D. Euler, M.P., and the General Manager is D. McIntosh.

This completes the list of Insurance Companies whose Head Offices are in Waterloo, but we may be permitted just to mention in passing the existence of another financial institution which, though not an Insurance Company, yet owed its inception to the fact that in 1912 the Directors of the Dominion Life found themselves somewhat embarrassed by their inability to supply funds fast enough to meet the demand coming to them from the Canadian West for money to be loaned on mortgages. It was thought that by forming a Loan Company with power to take deposits, this demand might be met in some measure. It was decided that Mr. Thos. Hilliard, President of the Dominion Life, should be authorized to organize such a Company and almost all of the Directors subscribed for substantial amounts of stock. The result was the establishment in 1913 of the Waterloo Trust and Savings Company. It has a paid-up Capital of $750,000 and a surplus of $250,000. It has two branches, one in Kitchener and one in Galt. Besides the Loan and Savings business it does a large and rapidly growing Executor business, managing very efficiently and at small cost the estates of persons who employ its services by nominating the Company either as sole executor of co-executor in their wills. The President is Thos. Hilliard, and P. V. Wilson is the Managing Director.

The annual Income of all these Financial Corporations aggregates about $25,000,000, with total Assets of about $110,000,000.

This completes the list of Financial Institutions having their birthplace and home in Waterloo, and we believe justifies its claim to be the only town of its size in the world which can show such a record.

The total life insurance written in Canada in 1926 was $823,954,205 and total business in force $4,609,902,248 as compared with $15,000,000 in 1867.

Merchants Casualty Insurance Company

Head Office

WATERLOO ONTARIO

Automobile, Personal Accident

and

Sickness Insurance

Board of Directors

E. F. SEAGRAM - - - - President
C. A. BOEHM - - - Vice-President

Thos. W. Seagram Wm. Henderson
J. C. Haight, K.C. J. A. Martin
Jas. Valentine W. G. Weichel
E. M. Arnold

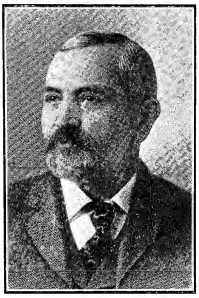
R. E. PATTERSON - - General Manager

A CANADIAN COMPANY OPERATING UNDER DOMINION CHARTER

Deposited with the Receiver General at Ottawa for Security of Policyholders $240,373.33

The Waterloo Manufacturing Company, Ltd.

CRANSTON W. SNIDER
President and General Manager

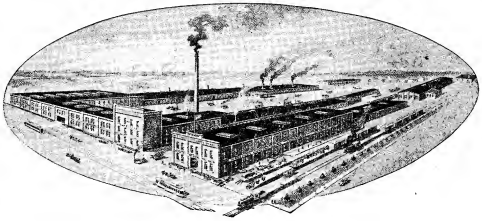


LATE E. W. B. SNIDER
Founder and First President of Company

MELVILLE SNIDER
Assistant General Manager

The history of the Company extends over a period of seventy-seven years, the Company therefore being seventeeen years old at the time of Confederation, in fact threshing machinery made by the Company in 1867 is still in active use and apparently in as sound a condition as when originally built. One of the main buildings of the plant, dating back to 1867, is still in active use and through its doors have passed many thousands of threshing outfits.

The original business was commenced in 1850 under the name of Buehler, Booth & Company, and during the first ten years of its existence it lived a precarious life under changing management. In 1859, Jacob Bricker assumed control of the Company under the name of Bricker & Company and was followed later by his sons, Jacob and Levi, who carried on until 1888.



VIEW OF PLANT

In 1888 the Company was incorporated as the WATERLOO MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED, and an amalgamation took place with the firm of Merner & Company of Waterloo and the Elmira Agricultural Works of Elmira. The control passed into the hands of the Snider interests under the direction of E. W. B. Snider, one of the pioneers of Waterloo County, whose work in connection with the Milling, Legislative and Hydro Electric interests is well known. Three generations of Sniders have now been connected with the Company, the President and General Manager now being C. W. Snider, son of E. W. B. Snider, while A. M. Snider, the son of C. W. Snider, is Assistant General Manager.

From the inception of the present Company, a gratifying success has been the result of prudent and progressive management. At the commencement a full line of agricultural machinery was manufactured. Rapid growth and satisfactory development of business demanded building extension and decided the Company to confine the output to threshing machinery. The products now include the celebrated line of CHAMPION THRESHING MACHINERY which with the famous "WATERLOO" ENGINE are known practically on every farm in Canada. The latest product is the "WATERLOO" STEEL CHAMPION THRESHER which embodies every modern improvement. WATERLOO EAGLE GAS TRACTORS embody the latest in gas tractor design and have created unusually favorable attention amongst Canadian farmers.

SNYDER'S LIMITED

Story of Growth from Small Beginnings of Business that Now Ranks as Largest of its Kind in British Empire

THE firm of Snyder's Limited Upholstering Company was organized in 1903 by the two brothers, Mr. H. M. Snyder and Mr. A. H. Snyder, who were joined in 1908 by Mr. C. H. Snyder. It is one of the oldest established upholstering firms in Canada and is devoted exclusively to the manufacture of Sani-bilt Living Room Suites.

The original plant consisted of two floors in a small building located in Waterloo and the staff during the early years of the company numbered from ten to fifteen. The company has grown very rapidly, however, and can now point with pride to the fact of being the largest upholstering plant in the British Empire. Over 400 men are employed by the firm and the three plants cover more than 600,000 square feet of floor space. The firm have two plants located in Waterloo and one in Elmira. Two of the plants are devoted exclusively to the manufacturing of frames for sani-bilt chesterfield suites and the third plant is devoted exclusively to the upholstering of these frames.

In the early days of the business all the frames were secured from outside sources and merely the upholstering was done by the firm. Today, however, every detail in connection with the manufacture of Sani-bilt furniture is taken care of in their own plant. The various processes from the time the rough timber is put into work to the beautiful finished product seen on all furniture floors throughout Canada, are carried through in the company's own plants.

The products of Snyder's Limited originally consisted of couches and parlor suites. In later years, however, the firm has done much towards the creation and evolution of the beautiful and luxurious chesterfield suite designs of today.

In August, 1923, Snyder's Limited introduced to the Canadian public one of the most revolutionary developments in their own business and in the furniture development of Canada when Sani-bilt Guaranteed Moth Proof chesterfield suites were brought forth.

Snyder's were successful in securing a moth proof preparation with which they are able to treat all the coverings and materials which enter into the manufacture of chesterfield suites, rendering them absolutely immune from moth attacks.

A. H. SNYDER

H. M. SNYDER

C. H. SNYDER

So certain are they of their preparation that they will give what no other firm in Canada will do, namely, a written replacement guarantee whereby the customer is guaranteed a new suite if the article is ever attacked by moths.

This has been a tremendous boon to the Canadian housewife who can now purchase a suite with the satisfaction of having the Sani-bilt replacement guarantee against moths.

Sani-bilt products are sold throughout Canada from coast to coast. Their line is one of the largest on the North American Continent and covers a range of suites from medium to the very best.

New Pilot Insurance Company Has Strong Backing

Hon. W. D. Euler, Minister of National Revenue, is President; E. W. Clement, Vice-President; D. McIntosh, Managing Director, and A. M. Anderson, Secretary.

It seems particularly appropriate that Waterloo, which has become recognized as the Insurance centre of Canada, should during this Diamond Jubilee Year, give inception to another Insurance Company.

During the fall of last year, a number of local gentlemen, after reviewing the insurance situation in Canada, decided that there was a distinct field for a purely Canadian Casualty Insurance Company. As a result steps were immediately taken towards organization. In April of this year a Charter was granted this new Company and a License secured equipping it with powers to undertake contracts of insurance of the following classes—Automobile, Accident, Sickness, Inland, Transportation, Plate Glass, Burglary, Guarantee, Liability and Bond.

The business of the Company was immediately proceeded with and within the few short weeks which have elapsed, the volume and class of insurance written has more than met the most optimistic expectations of the Company's promoters.

The Pilot Automobile and Accident Insurance Company, with head office in Waterloo, has no decades of history to refer to; it has no national sales organization to which it "points with pride"; it has no millions piled up in its coffers as a reserve—but it has in common with the best insurance companies of the world—a solidly built foundation for future business and in addition a directorate body that in sterling worth and business acumen is second to none.

The Pilot Automobile and Accident Insurance Company is truly Canadian—one hundred per cent so. Its day of coming into the field is only a couple of months past but the sound policies laid down by its inceptors are already predicting a successful future.

Their policy of expanding gradually, of getting a sound agency force in the limited field of Western Ontario, to start, together with a careful choosing of the risks accepted, is giving the Company a financial stability that in the past has been enjoyed by few concerns of like nature at the like age.

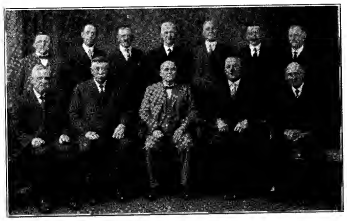
Mr. David McIntosh, organizer of the company and chosen as Managing Director, is one of the recognized authorities on Automobile and Accident Insurance in the country, and no better man could be found to actively guide the destinies of this new Firm.

LIST OF DIRECTORS

Hon. W. D. Euler, Senator Jas. P. Rankin, Hon. Jas. Malcolm, E. W. Clement, D. McIntosh, A. W. Augustine, N. Brown, A. W. Puncher, W. E. Baetz, W. J. Motz, E. C. Greb, M. S. Hallman, A.I.A., F.A.S.

The North Waterloo Farmers' Mutual Fire Insurance Company

It was partly owing to a natural community of interest and partly to overcome the then prohibitive rates of cash companies at that time that a number of farmers of the North Riding of Waterloo conceived the idea of forming an independent insurance company on mutual lines. Following a public meeting of those interested held in Waterloo, June 29th, 1874, it was decided to form such a company, and the result is the present successful organization. Business was commenced on August 11th, 1874, with the following officers:—President, Levi Stauffer, vice president, Solomon Moyer; secretary, R. M. Quickfall; directors, Barnabas Devitt, Wm. Lackner, Wm. Coote, V. Otterbein, Andrew Clemens, John S. Bowman and Isaac Devitt. At the first general meeting of the Company, held at the end of the year, Levi Stauffer was appointed permanent manager, an office he continued to hold



DIRECTORS OF NORTH WATERLOO FARMERS' MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

Top Row—H. C. Stauffer, L. S. Hagey, M. M. Shantz, S. E. Shantz, L. Master, J. W. Hartleib, S. Cassel.

Bottom Row (Left to Right)—J. C. Hallman, V. Otterbein, J. H. Woods, J. M. Burnett, Leander Bowman.

until his death in 1909. He was succeeded by his son Josiah Stauffer who held office until his death in 1925. Joseph H. Woods, then reeve of Woolwich township, succeeded Mr. Stauffer as manager which office he continues to hold with distinct advantage to the Company and to the satisfaction of the members.

Gratifying support has been accorded the Company by the farmers since its inception and the anticipations of its promoters have been pleasingly realized. In 1913 the business of the Company passed the $10,000,000 mark and the past thirteen years has more than trebled. Founded over fifty three years ago, its growth throughout the years has been steady and consistent. As a result of the sound policy which has governed the administration of the Company's affairs it to-day finds itself in the happy position of standing at the head of all other farm insurance companies in Canada with 7774 policies, involving a total amount

(Continued on Page 67)

BAUERS' LIMITED

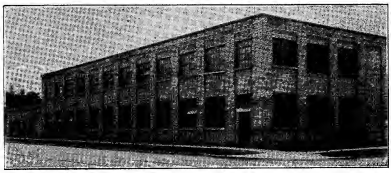
Story of Growth of Business from Small Beginnings which now ranks as Largest of its kind in Canada

EDGAR J. BAUER
President and Manager

ALOYES BAUER
Who Founded Business in 1888.

One of Waterloo's most progressive and flourishing industries was established in 1888 under the firm name of A. Bauer & Company by Aloyes Bauer, for many years one of Waterloo's most progressive and public spirited citizens. In 1917 the business was incorporated as Bauer's Limited

The Company, under the able management of Edgar J. Bauer, has shown consistent growth, making necessary the enlargement of their plant in 1920-24, until at present they are the largest cotton felt and batt manufacturers in Canada.



VIEW OF PLANT

They are the manufacturers of cotton felts and batts for the mattress and upholstering trade, making a specialty of special batts and pads for the automobile trade.

In 1925 the Company started the manufacture of cotton mattress tufts which find a ready sale and a large business has been built up from coast to coast.

A Good Product and Good Service Triple Their Business

When a business triples itself in a little more than a decade there must be a reason. In the case of O'Donnell & Henderson, bakers, of Waterloo, the reason is simple—a good product with good service.

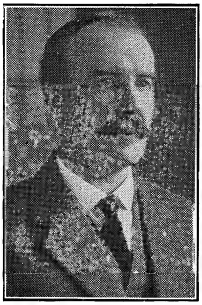
Their present flourishing business was started in January 1915. At that time the bakery contained two ovens, six employees, and four delivery wagons. To-day, it takes five ovens, two of the continuous type, and much other equipment to supply the demand for their bread, pastry and cake. The number of employees has increased to twenty-two while seven wagons and three trucks deliver to all streets in Waterloo and Kitchener and the surrounding country besides.

C. W. O'DONNELL

Among their products are Sun Rise Bread, varieties of rye and brown bread and the new Hovis Loaf, besides pastry and cakes.

C. W. O'Donnell is a native of Waterloo County. He was born in Kitchener and previous to entering the bakery business he was with the Waterloo Mutual Fire Insurance Company for twelve years.

William Henderson is well-known in business and public life. He has served on the Town Council, two years Reeve, was Mayor of Waterloo for two years and is the present Chairman of the Waterloo Water and Light Commission. Mr. Henderson came to Canada in 1910 from Gardenstown, Banffshire, Scotland, where he learned his trade.



WILLIAM HENDERSON

1904 1927

VALENTINE & MARTIN, Limited

WATERLOO - ONTARIO

Manufacturers of

High Grade Footwear

We Specialize in

Men's and Boys' Staple Shoes in Goodyear Welt and Standard Screw
Made in Calf, Elk, Retan and Mennonites

We Make

Miner's Boots, Sportsman's, Hunter's Fisherman's, Etc.

Acknowledged to be

The Best Shoe

in Canada

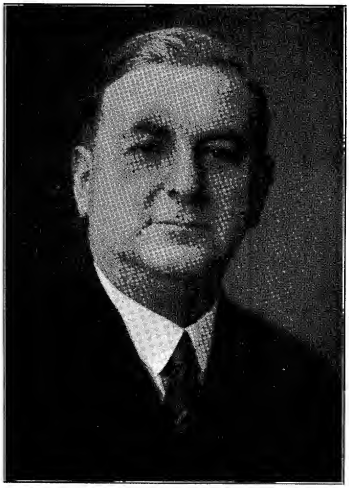
of its kind

Mr. Weichel is prominent in the business and political life of Waterloo County. He was first elected to the Provincial Legislature in 1923 and he has represented North Waterloo ever since, being re-elected in 1926.

In 1911 Mr. Weichel defeated the Right Honourable Mackenzie King, now Premier of Canada, in the Federal election of that year, serving on the Federal government until 1917.

In addition, Mr. Weichel is a member of the directorates of several well-known companies, being Vice-President and Director of the Waterloo Mutual Fire Insurance Company, and on the directorate of the Merchants Casualty Insurance Company and M. Weichel & Son of Waterloo and Elmira.

Mr. Weichel was Mayor of Waterloo for part of the 1911 term and was later re-elected to the same office in 1921 and 1922. He was born in Elmira, his father, Michael Weichel, being one of the pioneer merchants of the County.



W. G. WEICHEL, M.P.P.

C. A. Boehm Insurance Agencies Limited

One of Oldest Agency Offices in Ontario

GEORGE CRUICKSHANK

Organized before Confederation, this insurance office is one of the oldest in Ontario with an unbroken record of sixty-three years continuous service to the public.

On April 25, 1864, Daniel Buckberrough established the agency. Mr. Buckberrough carried on the business with various partners until October, 1903, when he invited Charles A. Boehm to join him. Mr. Buckberrough retired in 1906 and from then on the agency was continued in Mr. Boehm's own name. In 1925 he incorporated under its present title. This office represents a long list of the leading insurance companies in Canada, writing all classes of insurance and specializing in Fire and Casualty lines. It has maintained with the insurance companies and the insuring public a high standard of efficiency and service, which makes C. A. BOEHM INSURANCE AGENCIES LIMITED a leading organization of its kind in Ontario.

C. A. BOEHM
President and Manager

The Waterloo Mutual Fire

(Continued from Page 58)

these pioneers of insurance whose courage and industry made such things possible.

For thirty-five years Mr. Taylor guided the interest of the Company, when he retired owing to advanced age and ill health. He was succeeded in 1898 by Mr. Frank Haight who had been associated with him since 1885 as Assistant Secretary and was known as a most experienced and careful underwriter. During the term of Mr. Haight's management the Company grew very rapidly and on his death in 1915 was then recognized as one of the strongest of our financial institutions. He was succeeded in 1915 by Mr. L. W. Shuh who had been associated with Mr. Haight for many years as Assistant Secretary. Mr. Shuh piloted the Company through the time of the great war and through the re-construction period that followed, and at the end of 1924 he retired from active management and became President of the Company. He was succeeded in the management by Mr. Arthur Foster who had been Assistant Manager for ten years previously.

At the end of the year 1926 the number of policies in force was over 41,500,and the amount of insurance in force was over $75,000,000.00, the total assets of the Company over $1,600,000.00, and the Company had a cash surplus over all liabilities, including unearned premiums, of over $1,075,000.00.

The Directors of the Company for the Jubilee year of 1927 are,—

L. W. Shuh, Waterloo, President
W. G. Weichel, M.P.P., Waterloo, Vice-President
Arthur Foster, Waterloo, Manager and Secretary
P. E. Shantz, Preston
J. H. Simpson, Guelph
Richard Roschman, Kitchener
Joseph Stauffer, Galt
E. J. Bauer, Waterloo
Oscar Rumpel, Kitchener

A. C. Moyer

Mr. A. C. Moyer, the proprietor of the only photo studio in Waterloo, has been established since 1895, at that time being located in Doersam's Block where he remained for seven years, then moving to Letter's Block where in the following twenty years he established a large and good paying patronage. His work has earned him an enviable reputation as one of the County's best photographers on all classes of work. His present commodious quarters are located in the "Hub" Block where he is in a position to serve the public to the best advantage.

Mr. Moyer has given faithful service to his town for a number of years as member of the town council.

Town of Waterloo

(Continued from Page 49)

suitable free site and spend in maintenance annually at least the sum equivalent to one-tenth of the grant. The conditions of the donation were complied with, work on the new building was commenced on July 11th, 1903, and on November 12th of the same year the corner stone was "well and truly laid" by Mayor Bean. On November 1st, 1905, it was ready for occupation and the doors opened to the public. As it stands to-day, as is shown by an engraving on another page, it presents an attractive exterior appearance. It is a two-story structure of red Milton pressed brick with Credit Valley sandstone basement. The dimensions are 44x54 feet, with interior arrangements perfectly adapted for the purposes for which the building was designed. Ample room is provided for the reading public and most convenient arrangements are available for officials and patrons. The second floor of the building is devoted to an auditorium and board room, the former with a seating capacity of three hundred. Numerous large windows admit abundance of light. The library is stocked with 14,000 carefully selected volumes representing all branches of literature in both English and German. From its inception the library and its affairs have been managed by a well selected controlling board, which this year is composed of B. W. N. Grigg, B.A., chairman; C. A. Haehnel, Mayor Brill, L. Henhoeffer, Geo. M. Hoffman, Rev. C. W. Foreman, Geo. H. Lackenbauer, C. J. McGregor and C. Huenergard.

THE WATERLOO SCHOOL

It was back in 1820 that one of the first schools of Waterloo County was established in the sparsely populated settlement in a small but suitable building. This was the first school house in Waterloo, and the old building, an engraving of which is shown on another page of this book, is still preserved as a sacred relic of by-gone days. Among the first teachers were Benj. Burkholder and Wm. DeKay. At first school was only held about three months of the year and pupils ranged from small children to adults of twenty-five years.

Abraham Erb, who had a large part in the early history of the town, made possible the next formed step in its educational destiny by presenting the land on which the present school building and the school residence now stand, which extends from King to Albert street and comprises in the neighborhood of four acres. Mr. Erb also set aside the sum of $500, the interest on which was to provide books for poor children. The fund is still in existence and used in the purchase of supplies. On this land in 1842 was erected a substantial stone schoolhouse about midway between the present building and King Street. This served the purpose of the community for nearly twenty years,

when part of the brick structure known as the Central School was erected. This contained four rooms originally and was afterwards converted into an eight-roomed building. About sixteen years ago further accommodation was necessary and the building was extended to the present dimensions of twelve rooms. It is a commodious building and accommodates between five and six hundred pupils.

About a score of years ago a second public school was built in the South Ward. A few years ago it was found necessary to greatly enlarge the school to provide needed accommodation. It was converted into an imposing twelve room school, the building and equipment costing the sum of $150,000. It accommodates between five and six hundred pupils. Classes in manual training and domestic science are conducted in the school.

Among the past principals of the school are found the names of J. Suddaby, former principal of the Model School, Berlin, Wm. Blackwood, Galt, W. F. Chapman, Inspector of Schools, Toronto, and George Cork, who is nearly ninety years of age and resides in Toronto. Following him in the principalship were the late B. B. Playford, who was succeeded by C. J. McGregor, who is supervising principal of the two Waterloo schools, being principal of the Alexandra School, while N. A. McEachern is principal of the Central School.

The present Board of Trustees comprises: John Bruegeman, chairman, M. E. Braendle, secretary-treasurer, Mrs. S. C. Tweed, Dr. C. T. Noecker, Ezra W.

(Continued on Page 68)

The North Waterloo Farmer's Mutual

(Continued from Page 62)

at risk of $30,486,375 and representing a premium note asset of $1,186,629.00. In addition to this it was able to show a surplus of $95,595.61, despite the fact that for a number of years it has been working on the probably unequalled assessment of barely three per cent. This favorable condition is partly due to the fortunate immunity from heavy fire losses and largely to the care and prudence that has characterized the management in the selection of risks. The Company's funds are wisely and profitably invested in first mortgages and gilt edged securities.

An important change in rates was made in January 1925 when the new government insurance act went into effect requiring all mutual fire insurance companies to raise premium rates and to have surplus of $25 per $1000 before rates may be reduced.

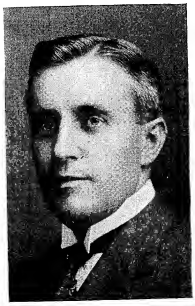
From local patronage the Company has extended operations until it now does business in the counties of Waterloo, Wellington, Wentworth, Perth, Oxford, Brant, Haldimand and Lincoln.

The Company since inauguration has been favored with a strong board of directors, composed of representative farmers of the district and men well proven for their business caution and shrewdness. The present board is composed of the following: President, Valentine Otterbein; vice president, James M. Burnett; managing director, Joseph H. Woods; directors, Leander Bowman, J. C. Hallman, Sam. E. Shantz, M. M. Shantz, Samuel Cassel, Harley Stauffer, J. W. Hartleib, Levi Master and I. S. Hagey.

Group of Insurance Officials

D. McINTOSH
Manager Pilot Automobile and Accident Insurance Company.

W. H. SCHMALZ
Managing Director Economical Fire Insurance Co.



R. E. PATTERSON
Manager Merchants Casualty Insurance Company.

Town of Waterloo

(Continued from Page 67)

Smith, G. W. Geddes, J. H. Kennedy and John H. Engel.

THE SEPARATE SCHOOL

About the time the Roman Catholic congregation was organized steps were taken to found a Separate School, which was accommodated in the basement of the new church as soon as it was ready for occupancy, and conducted by the Sisters of Notre Dame who, for four or five years, came daily from Berlin. In 1895 the little convent was built for the convenience of the Sisters. In 1904 the need of a suitable school building became urgent and early in 1905 a school building was erected, which, with a large addition erected two years ago, comprises the present fine school building.

The Separate School Board is composed of Father W. B. Mayer, chairman, Albert E. Hergott, E. J. Fischer, Albert Boppre, Reinhold Lang, John Ellert, E. J. Bauer and Ed. Dehler, secretary.

THE OUTPORT OF WATERLOO

A very substantial amount is collected by the Department of National Revenue at the outport of Waterloo, the returns exceeding those of many larger municipalities. For the fiscal year ending March 31st, 1926, a total of $726,260.04 was collected, made up of import duties of $143,681.06, excise taxes of $252,-326.16, excise duties $312,077.95, income taxes, $13,-970.37, and sundry collections, $4,204.50. E. H. Schlosser is the sub-collector in the Customs Division and J. H. Cheseldine is the officer in charge in the Excise Division.

The Waterloo Postal Revenue, according to last year's returns, was $36,000, having increased several fold in the past two decades. A. P. McDonald is the present postmaster, succeeding the late Geo. Diebel several years ago.

In the year 1911 the Dominion Government erected the present handsome structure which is used by two branches of the public service, the Postoffice Department and the Department of National Revenue.

Waterloo maintains a highly efficient fire department which is modernly equipped. This year a motor truck was purchased, being the first move in the direction of completely motorizing the fire department. George Karges heads the department as Fire Chief.

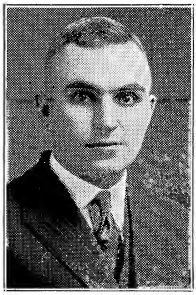
OTHER TOWN BODIES

The efficient operation of Waterloo's sewerage system is essential to the health of the community and the body which has the supervision of the plant is the Waterloo Sewer Commission. That body is alive to the importance of maintaining an efficient system of sewage disposal and the commission is at present con-

(Continued on Page 70)

Waterloo Shirt Company

One of Waterloo's most flourishing industries is that of the Waterloo Shirt Company founded by the late A. E. Sanderson and W. D. Brill in 1918. After the death of Mr. Sanderson in 1924, his interest was acquired by W. D. Brill who has since operated the plant as sole owner and manager. The products of the firm are the "Waterloo Label", fine shirts and also several lines of Railroad Men's Shirts which are made for the Kitchen Overall and Shirt Company of Brantford. The firm finds a ready market for their goods and trade extends to all parts of the Dominion. The output of the plant is about four thousand dozen shirts per year and about twenty hands are employed.



W. D. BRILL

Mr. Brill has found time to take a share in the municipal affairs of the town and county as Mayor of Waterloo and past member of the County Council.

The Glady Upholstering Company

One of Waterloo's well-known industries is that of the Glady Upholstering Company which was founded in 1914 by H. W. Glady. The business made steady progress and outgrew its premises until in 1918 the plant was moved into the present building located on Union Street and purchased from the late George Moore estate. The firm specializes in the manufacture of chesterfield suites.

H. W. Glady, the proprietor, is well qualified, having learned his trade with Reichert & Co. forty-one years ago, the business being bought by the late Simon Snider and later known as Snider & Roos with premises in the Devitt Block, now the Ontario Equitable Life Building. Mr. Glady having spent a number of years in the leading furniture factories at Grand Rapids, Mich., and later with well-known Kitchener furniture companies, is eminently well fitted for the business. He has a thorough knowledge of his trade, is a hard worker and gives close attention to the minutest details of the business. As a result of his efforts the products of the Company, which are sold direct to the consumer, have gained a splendid reputation.

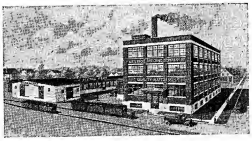
A special department takes care of the work of repairing old pieces of furniture which are made to look like new.

The Waterloo Bedding Company

Limited

A Fast Growing Business Built on an Exclusive Idea

A Waterloo manufacturing concern that has made very substantial growth since it was founded in 1911 is the Waterloo Bedding Company. Some time ago the Company introduced a new and exclusive idea in household furnishing in the shape of the Quality Washable Sleep-Rite Mattress. Spots, stains or other discolorations could be easily removed with soap and water without removing the tick. Protectors or pads became a thing of the past. The utmost cleanliness could be applied to the only thing on the bed that had been previously unwashable. Attractive patterns on the ticking, fast colored and fadeless, combined beauty with this new idea of cleanliness.

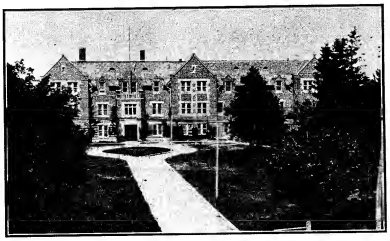


A SUNLIT FACTORY EQUIPPED WITH MODERN MACHINERY

The result was an instant success. The new "Washable" idea filled a long felt want and Quality Washable Sleep-Rite Mattresses became known all over Canada.

The factory where Quality mattresses are made typifies the product in that it is clean, spotless and flooded with fresh air and sunshine; strict cleanliness is the rule in every department. The business was started in 1911 and has enjoyed consistent progress and steady growth. The Quality line comprises several brands of varying grades and prices, but each boasts the essentials of sanitation, dependable workmanship, comfort, and good value.

The officers of the Waterloo Bedding Company are: M. H. Montag, President; J. E. Reinhardt, Vice-President; A. S. Fehrenbach, Sec'y-Treasurer.



Waterloo County Now Has College of University Rank

Waterloo County is fortunate in having right at home an institution where sound instruction leading to the Degrees of Bachelor of Arts and Bachelor of Divinity is available. The Evangelical Lutheran Seminary of Canada situated in Waterloo offers complete courses from High school entrance through to the B.A. and B.D. degrees.

The Seminary was founded in 1911 and is the only Lutheran Seminary in Canada east of the prairies. In 1915 Waterloo College School was started preparing students for university matriculation, and in 1924 Waterloo College was founded offering a general university course leading to the Bachelor of Arts degree.

The success of the Evangelical Lutheran Seminary has completely justified the plans of the founders to meet the constantly increasing need of native pastors for the Evangelical Lutheran Church in Canada and to give Waterloo County a seat of learning where the highest ideals of education would be realized. The scope of the Seminary was broadened in 1925 when the Faculty of Arts became an affiliated college of University of Western Ontario and a general university course was provided.

In Waterloo College School courses of study are similar to those taught in the high schools and collegiate institutes of Ontario with added courses in religious knowledge. Every effort is made to surround students with proper influences, to guide them sympathetically and keep before them Christian ideals.

The buildings and grounds are ideally situated. The campus itself comprises eleven and one-half acres. The main building is a large four-storey structure containing administrative rooms, the chapel, library, reading room, completely equipped gymnasium, laboratories, lecture and assembly rooms. A dining room and a dormitory accommodate about fifty students. Tennis courts and a rink give additional opportunities for recreation. Tuition fees, rates for board and room in these institutions are remarkably low.

The faculty of the Seminary, College and School are men well grounded in learning and capable of inspiring the highest ideals. In the Seminary, the Rev. E. Neudoerffer, B.D., is chairman of the faculty and housefather. Alexander O. Potter, B.Sc., Ph.D., is executive head and dean of the College, and the Rev. N. Willison, B.A., Litt.D., is registrar. C. J. Seltzer is principal of the College School.

Town of Waterloo

(Continued from Page 68)

sidering the advisability of increasing the facilities available by the construction of another trunk sewer. The present Commission is composed of Gideon Beam, chairman, Jacob Snider, Cyrus Kraft, Fred Toletzki, and Norman A. Zick, secretary.

Another civic body which is in charge of vitally important public service is the Board of Health. A policy of vigilance and care in seeing that healthful conditions prevail has resulted in the town being free from epidemics and there have been few cases of contagious diseases. The Medical Officer of Health is Dr. C. T. Noecker, while Fred W. Snider heads the Board of Health. Other members of this year's Board are William Henderson, C. Schondelmayer, Dr. C. T. Noecker, and Norman A. Zick, secretary.

The Town Planning Commission is the body to which is submitted for approval proposed plans for sub-divisions, the opening up of new streets, etc., so that they conform with the town plan and meet the requirements of the municipality. It is composed of Dr. W. L. Hilliard, chairman, Orley Uffelmann, Wm. P. Kress, Clemens Reitzel, C. K. Scheifele, and Graham Lamacher, secretary.

The Dotzert Glove Company, Ltd.

The Dotzert Glove Company, Limited, manufacturers of High Grade Leather Work Gloves, Gauntlets and Mitts, are located in part of the building owned by the Doering Trunk Company, on William Street East, Waterloo, Ontario. Mr. Clayton Dotzert, president and manager, was formerly associated with the Quality Glove Company and in the year 1923 organized the Dotzert Glove Company, Limited. The other officers connected with the Company are Mr. J. H. Dierlamm, vice-president, and Mr. H. Dotzert, sec'y-treasurer. Warehouses are located in Winnipeg and Calgary. Their salesmen sell to the retail trade from coast to coast. Agents are located at Amherst, Nova Scotia; Minto, New Brunswick; Kinburn, Toronto, Waterloo, Ontario; Winnipeg, Manitoba; Regina, Saskatchewan; Calgary, Alberta; Vancouver, British Columbia.

Catalogues and price lists will be furnished on request.

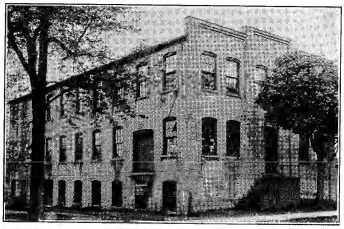
The Waterloo Broom & Brush Company

Limited

The Waterloo Broom & Brush Company, Limited was incorporated in 1903 and specializes in the production of corn brooms and whisks of superior quality.

Their products are shipped to every province in the Dominion of Canada. A large staff of experienced salesmen are continually soliciting the retail and wholesale trade throughout Canada, creating an ever-increasing demand for the company's products.

For the past ten years the active management of the business has been in charge of M. S. Snyder, who for a number of years held responsible positions with the largest wholesale grocery firm in Western Canada. Under his management the company's business has more than doubled, the present monthly output being more than 1,000 dozen brooms.



The Waterloo Spring Company

The Waterloo Spring Company was founded by Mr. John G. Cress in the year 1912, who is the present manager and proprietor. Mr. Cress was formerly an employee of the Waterloo Manufacturing Company, but recognizing the need for a Canadian firm to manufacture springs for the furniture trade, invented his own machine for this work and started business, having built up a splendid connection with the furniture trade. The business is located on William Street East, Waterloo, in a commodious and modern brick building. The western trade is looked after by a warehouse at Winnipeg.

The Spring that brings satisfied customers to the furniture trade.

JOHN G. CRESS, Proprietor.

Waterloo, Ontario - - Phone 357J.

Honsberger & Boyer

In April, 1923, Honsberger & Boyer purchased a site on 93 John Street East, erected a storage shed and opened a general retail lumber and wood business. Although strangers in the town, the firm endeavored to give everybody a square deal and to make service a special feature. The business has enjoyed a steady growth and now is favored with its share of patronage in the Twin Cities. The firm carries a full line of rough and dressed lumber, doors, sash, interior trim, hardwood flooring, lath, shingles, etc., also dealing in other lines of builders' supplies. Last year a railway siding was installed and this year an addition has been built to the shed, with a second floor to insure dry storage for hardwood flooring and doors.

The members of the firm are Mr. Enoch Honsberger, who came to Waterloo from near Toronto, while Mr. Arthur S. Boyer was connected with the lumber business for nine years at Dunnville before entering business in Waterloo. Both men are wide awake and progressive and have shown marked ability in the management of the business.

There has been a marked increase in building in Kitchener and Waterloo and as a result the business of this dependable firm this season has been the best year in its history.

The Waterloo Glove Mfg. Co. Ltd.

It is now over twenty-two years since the Waterloo Glove Manufacturing Company first commenced supplying gloves for the workmen of Canada.

Leather gloves only are made, horse-hide, pig, sheep and goat skins being used, the last named being called "NAPA-GOAT" which is a very tough and long wearing leather, and although only on the Canadian market for six months, hasalready made a name for itself in lumber and mining camps.

Jobbing Houses from coast to coast and up to the Yukon carry their gloves, and will back their guarantee for quality and service.

The Chronicle Press

7 Ontario Street, Waterloo

Busy Since 1856

Printers of Things Different

Quality and Service

The Wm. Snider Milling Co. Limited

Up to this year when it was removed to make way for a modern insurance building, the "Old Mill" on King Street, erected in 1816 and owned by the Wm. Snider Milling Co. Limited, Waterloo, was one of the ancient land marks of the town, being Waterloo's first manufacturing industry. It is pleasing to note that portions of the historic building have been incorporated in the remodelled mill now occupied by the Company and located just west of the former site on the old mill property.

Over one hundred years have elapsed since the mill was first erected by Abraham Erb, the first settler in the town plot. The mill, which has been under the control of the Snider family since 1862, passed through various hands, eventually becoming the property of the late William Snider, an ex-Mayor and a leading citizen of Waterloo for many years. On his death some years ago, his son, Fred W. Snider, succeeded him and is the president and managing director of the Company. Under his guidance the business has continued to expand, its product, which includes the well-known brands of flour "Seven Lilies" and "Ocean", not only finding a ready local sale but is shipped to all parts of Canada and a large portion to the British Isles. The firm also does a large amount of chopping of coarse grains for the farmers of the district.

The head of the Company, Mr. Snider, is one of Waterloo's energetic young business men who is at present serving his home town as chairman of the Board of Health.

Shirk & Snider, Limited, Bridgeport, Ont.

Older than Confederation; few industries in Waterloo County go farther back than the flour mills of Shirk & Snider, Limited, at Bridgeport. They were started in 1830, before Confederation was thought of, by Jacob Shoemaker who operated them for twenty years. The business was then taken over by Eby & Devitt.

In 1870 Shirk & Snider purchased this promising business which continued to grow to such an extent as to necessitate increasing its capacity, and in 1889 this firm purchased the flour mills at Baden, Ont., thus having a combined capacity of 250 barrels per day.

In 1910 the company was organized into a joint stock company under the name of Shirk & Snider, Limited, and the company today operates under that title. The directors of the Company are members of the Shirk family, as follows: President, Gideon Bechtel; sec'y-treasurer, Allen Shirk; G. M. Shirk, Allan B. Shantz, A. D. Snider. In December, 1926, the management was taken over by Joseph Hilborn who for many years was identified with the flour mills at Blair.

In the early days the nearest shipping station was Dundas, where all export flour had to be teamed. Later on the flour was teamed to Berlin, now Kitchener. Now, however, a railway spur line gives direct connection with all parts of the Dominion.

The company's products have an enviable reputation both locally and in the foreign markets; the special flour brands being "Evangeline", a pure Manitoba flour for bread; "Buda" a blended flour for all purposes; and "Two Sisters", a special flour for pastry and cakes. For sale by all grocers and flour and feed stores.

Short Sketches of Waterloo Council Members

WILLIAM DANIEL BRILL was born in Waterloo on April 30, 1888. He is proprietor and manager of the Waterloo Shirt Company. He served the town as a member of the Town Planning Commission in 1921, and six years in the town council, two as councillor and two as deputy reeve. In 1926 he was elected Mayor which office he now holds, being returned by acclamation for 1927.

LOUIS F. DIETRICH was born at St. Agatha on September 13, 1868. He conducts a successful garage and automobile business. Mr. Dietrich held the office of assessor in Wilmot Township from 1901 to 1909. In 1922 he was elected a member of the Waterloo Town Council and has served the past four years as Reeve. He is also a member of the County Council.

DAN BOHLENDER was born in Waterloo, Aug. 10, 1869. He conducts a boot and shoe store. He has given the town nine years' municipal service, two years as Mayor, two as Reeve, three as Deputy Reeve and two as councillor. He has also served a number of years as member of the County Council.

JOHN A. BAUMAN was born in Waterloo on July 26, 1872. He has been a member of the Town Council since 1920. He was also a member of the Separate School Board for six years. He is a foreman machinist by occupation.

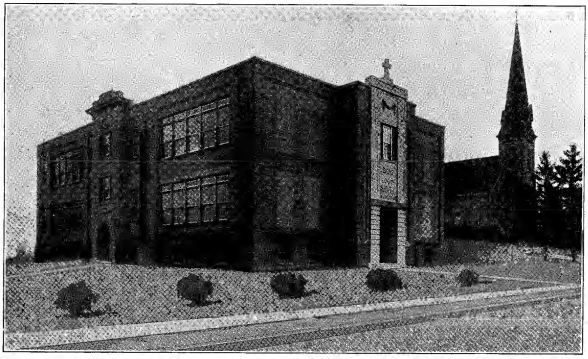
IRA SNYDER was born in Waterloo on Nov. 21, 1881. He has served as a member of the Town Council since January, 1922, and was largely responsible for the inauguration of the present garbage collection system. For the past two years he has been chairman of the Finance Committee.

HENRY E. WEILER was born in New Germany on February 4, 1883. He is a shoemaker by trade. He has been a member of the council since 1921 with the exception of the year 1925.

WILLIAM TOLETZKI was born in Waterloo on June 14, 1885. Mr. Toletzki has been president of the Waterloo Musical Society for the past six years. He served the town for seven years, four years as sewer commissioner (two years as chairman). He was elected a member of the council this year for the first time.

WALTER W. FRICKEY was born at Erbsville on June 27, 1892. He is Waterloo County's well-known Auctioneer. He was a member of the sewer commission in 1925 and 1926 and councillor in 1927, heading the poll at the last municipal election. He also served three years on the Kitchener police force.

WILLIAM UFFELMAN was born in Elmira, Jan. 3, 1889. He is foreman at the Dominion Tire Company, and was elected a member of the Town Council in 1927, this year being his first municipal experience.



WATERLOO SEPARATE SCHOOL

John Bruegeman, Merchant Tailor

John Bruegeman conducts one of the best merchant tailoring establishments in the county, and the customer who buys clothing from him is relieved of all anxiety regarding fit or workmanship. He is a first class cutter, and perfected himself in that most important branch of the sartorial art under the tuition of the president of the American Cutters' Association.

Mr. Bruegeman has a long established patronage due to the continued excellence of his work. He specializes in imported suitings, maintaining a direct connection with the best mills in England and Scotland. Outside of business circles, Mr. Bruegeman is a popular citizen, chairman of the Public School Board, a member of several fraternal organizations and takes an active interest in music and athletic sports.

The Home of Hotpoint

Electric Service Company

Electrical Contractors

Lighting Specialties

Heating Appliances

Motors

Dynamos and all Accessories

44 King Street, South WATERLOO Phone 292

Bohlender's Shoe Store, Waterloo

The history of this store dates back 12 years when Dan Bohlender, the proprietor, bought the commodious building situated at 21 Erb Street West, Waterloo. The store is one of the best in Waterloo and well-stocked with boots and shoes to meet the requirements of all. A specialty is made of the Valentine Martin shoe for men, while other fine lines for men, women and children are kept in stock in all sizes. The best goods, fair prices and courteous treatment of customers made the establishment one of the most popular in Waterloo and its patrons are numbered by hundreds throughout the town and surrounding district.

Mr. Bohlender has been most active in municipal affairs, having occupied the Mayor's chair for two years and is at present Deputy Reeve and a member of the County Council. He also takes a keen interest in the work of the Musical Society.

A. K. Cressman

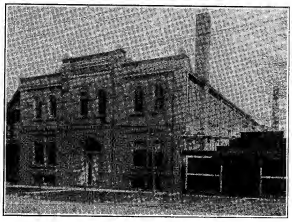
A. K. Cressman is a familiar figure in insurance and real estate circles in Waterloo and in Waterloo County. The business which he has operated successfully for nearly twenty years was founded by himself on December 1st, 1908. Offices are located at 102 King Street South, owned by Mr. Cressman, in the same place where the first day's business was transacted.

Starting originally as a general insurance agency, real estate and conveyancing departments have been added as the business expanded with increases in the office personnel and equipment. Special attention is paid to the drawing of wills and deeds and to the negotiation of loans and mortgages.

Mr. Cressman has been identified with many important real estate transactions in Waterloo, including the Twin City Boulevard Sub-Division in 1910 and the Cleason Shantz property, now a well-known residential section.

From 1920 to and including 1926, Mr. Cressman served as a member of the Waterloo Water and Light Commission and was President of the Waterloo Board of Trade in 1924, 1925 and 1926.

Mr. Cressman as born in Waterloo County at Bridgeport. He has had a broad and varied experience in the field of his endeavors that is now bearing fruit as one of the most important businesses of its kind in the County.

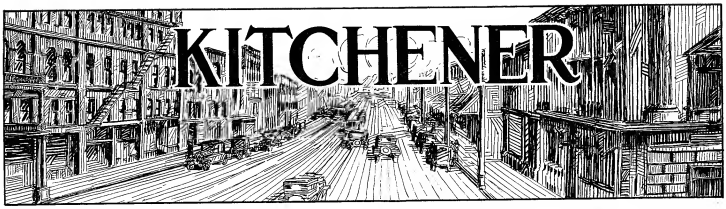


A. & C. Boehmer, Limited

A Pioneer Industry in Kitchener

One of Kitchener's pioneer industries is A. & C. Boehmer, Limited, manufacturers of paper boxes. The business was first established in 1874 and was one of the first box factories established in Canada. The company was founded by August and Charles Boehmer and has been in the Boehmer family since its inception. George Boehmer is now president and managing-director.

The original factory was situated on King Street, the present quarters of the company being occupied in 1903. The products include all kinds of plain and fancy paper boxes and the company has built for itself an enviable reputation for quality and service.



Kitchener (formerly Berlin) stands to-day where one hundred years ago there was a dense forest. In 1806 the first tree was cut down by the early pioneers, descendants of whom are numbered among the hundreds in this vicinity, and the rough material was used in erecting houses and barns. The stumps were pulled up and the fine farm land was ploughed and cultivated for some years while the small handful of settlers steadily increased and by industry and confidence, two leading virtues that have always characterized the inhabitants of Kitchener, the foundation was laid for this industrial centre.

Kitchener did not become a city in a day, but its growth has been steady and has been comparatively free from booms and their relapses. The first indications of growth were seen as early as 1816, when a goodly number arrived in Berlin (by which name the city was known until 1916 when it was changed to Kitchener) after the war of 1812-14. The first industry was a blacksmith shop opened during 1830 by Phineas Varnum, who also owned the first hotel, and the same year a store was opened by William David and Frederick Millar. In 1836 the Mennonite settlers erected the first church, which was also used as a schoolhouse, and was presided over by one of the founders of the city, Bishop Benjamin Eby. This formed a nucleus for a thriving village, its central locality in the then settled part of the county attracting considerable trade. Previous to 1850 there were two successful furniture factories established in Kitchener, the one belonging to Simpson and Aldous, in which about $25,000 worth of manufactured goods were turned out annually, and the other owned by Isaac Hoffman, where 20 men were employed. In connection with the former industry there was a large steam pump factory, which was the first in this part of the country. In 1852 Kitchener was selected as the county town, and in 1854 the town was incorporated, having a population of over 2,200. In 1856 the front portion of the Central School, now known as Suddaby School, was erected.

E. E. RATZ
Mayor

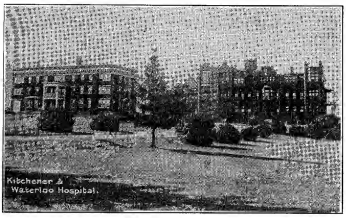
MANUFACTURERS, PAST AND PRESENT

After incorporation of Kitchener as a town a large number of German settlers arrived, amongst them being Louis Breithaupt, Reinhardt Lang, Hugo Kranz, John Motz, Wm. Oelschlager and others, and joined with their Pennsylvania and German predecessors in building up the town. The Breithaupt and Lang tanneries were erected about 1850, and both of these institutions are now the largest in the Dominion in their lines, and their tanned leather has done much to advertise Kitchener throughout the world.

The three pioneer industries of Kitchener are furniture, leather and button manufactures. These formed the nucleus for an industrial centre which for number and diversity of its industries is without a peer in Canada. Today, Kitchener, with a population of 26,000, can boast about 150 manufacturing establishments, many of whose products find their way to all parts of Canada and some of them to distant parts of the globe. For years Kitchener has maintained the title of the furniture centre of Canada and more recently has established a reputation as a Canadian footwear and rubber centre. Among the products of Kitchener factories are: harness, sole and glove leather, felt, ivory and pearl buttons, boots and shoes, furniture of all kinds, automobile tires, rubbers and rubber boots, athletic shoes, trunks and bags, meat packing, confectionery, biscuits, dairy produce, shirts and collars, custom shirts, pyjamas, ladies' ready-to-wear, opera chairs, office and store fixtures, parlor lamps, mattresses, bicycles, clocks, radio equipment, machinery, gasoline tanks, fans and forges, electric fixtures, board and paper boxes, gasoline pumps, wood fibre products and ornaments, etc., etc.

CITY OF BEAUTIFUL HOMES

While Kitchener is widely known as a busy manufacturing city and as a city of large and numerous



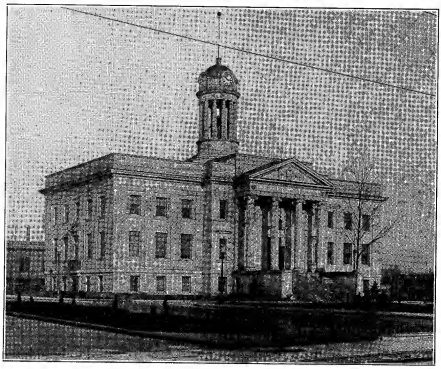
KITCHENER-WATERLOO HOSPITAL AND NURSES' HOME

Particulars of the Collegiate and Technical Institute will be found under "Education in Waterloo County."

Another educational institution is the Kitchener Public Library, one of the largest and best managed in Canada. The building was erected in 1902 and enjoys a Carnegie endowment. There are 24,000 volumes with a circulation in 1926 of 128,000. Miss B. Mabel Dunham is the efficient librarian.

PUBLIC PARKS

Kitchener's Park System, of which the beautiful Victoria Park—one of the finest in Canada—is the centre, consists of nearly two hundred acres of improved park areas and woodland. Ample facilities are



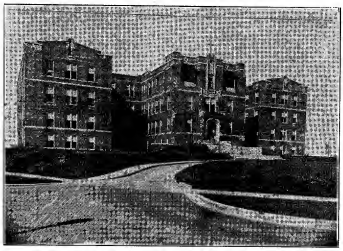
CITY HALL, KITCHENER

mercantile establishments, the educational, religious and aesthetic side of life has not been forgotten. It is famous as a city of beautiful homes, neatly kept lawns and boulevards, and it is a fact frequently commented on that a larger proportion of Kitchener residents own the houses they live in than is the case in perhaps any other city of its size in Canada.

EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES

The educational advantages offered are unexcelled in Canada. There are six public schools, four of these of the most modern type and embodying the latest ideas in school construction. The value of buildings and equipment is $925,000. There is a highly efficient staff of teachers under Supervising Principal J. F. Carmichael, and an enrolment of 3,200 pupils.

There are three Separate schools with an enrolment of 1,260 and 30 teachers.



ST. MARY'S HOSPITAL, KITCHENER

provided and athletic sports encouraged. Victoria Park has a commodious pavilion for the accommodation of picnickers and a fine athletic field. The Parks System is under the management of a commission.

MUSICAL ORGANIZATIONS

Kitchener citizens are fond of music. The Kitchener Musical Society is the oldest organization in the city, and three strong and excellent bands are sponsored, namely, the Kitchener Regimental Band, the Ladies' Band, of over 100 pieces, and the Boys' Band, of 65 pieces. There are also important organizations, including the Kitchener Orchestra, the Kitchener-Waterloo Symphony Orchestra, the Kitchener-Waterloo Philharmonic Society, the Kitchener-Waterloo Music Club, etc.

EXCELLENT FIRE PROTECTION

Kitchener can boast of one of the most up-to-date and competent fire departments in Canada. There are two well-equipped fire stations, with two triple combination fire trucks, a city service ladder truck, a Chief's motor and 51 alarm boxes. The staff consists of the Chief and 22 men. In 1926 the fire losses in the city totalled only $2,775.

PUBLIC UTILITIES

Kitchener owns and operates its waterworks plant, the supply of water, secured from artesian wells, being of excellent quality. It is successfully operated by a Commission of which Mr. J. C. Breithaupt is the chairman. The electric, light, gas and Kitchener-Waterloo and Bridgeport Street Railways are operated by a

KITCHENER (BERLIN) 1856

CIVIC INSTITUTIONS

Kitchener is adequately provided with civic institutions, including the Kitchener-Waterloo Hospital, St. Mary's R. C. Hospital, Freeport Sanitorium, Kitchener Orphanage, St. Agatha Orphanage, Kitchener-Waterloo Y.M.C.A. and Kitchener-Waterloo Y.M.C.A., all modern institutions of the first rank.

A CITY OF CHURCHES

The various religious denominations are well represented in Kitchener. There are four Lutheran, three Roman Catholic, two Evangelical, two United, two Baptist, three Mennonite, Presbyterian, Anglican, New Jerusalem, Carmel, Jewish, I.B.S.A., Pentecostal, Christian Science and other smaller missions.

Public Utilities Commission under the chairmanship of Mr. A. R. Lang. Kitchener is a pioneer in the public ownership movement in Ontario and enjoys the distinction of being the birth-place of the great undertaking of co-operative ownership and distribution of Niagara power by the municipalities of Ontario—the greatest power development of its kind in the world. With this movement the names of two Waterloo County men—the late E. W. B. Snider of St. Jacobs and the late D. B. Detweiler of Kitchener—will ever be associated as fathers of this great movement.

MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT

The civic government is on a sound basis. The water works, lighting plant, street railway and parks

Fifty-Six Years of Enterprise Has Placed the Economical Among Canada's Solid Institutions

Fifty-six years ago this June, the Kitchener newspapers—then the Berlin Telegraph and the Berliner Journal, carried a notice inviting the public to consider the propriety of establishing a Mutual Fire Insurance Company.

From this and subsequent meetings grew the Economical Mutual Fire Insurance Company. At the start the Company occupied the front room of the law office of Alexander Millar on Queen Street.

In 1875, the Company secured desk room in the store conducted by the Manager, which arrangement continued till 1883 when the office was again removed to the small building which was its first home. It was in May, 1883 that the Manager engaged an assistant (the present Manager) and the quiet unassuming little office with its two occupants became a busy place.

The well managed and contented little Company found its quarters inadequate and in 1888 the "Economical" Block was erected on the corner of King and Foundry Streets. These premises were used for twenty-eight years and as each succeeding year meant an increased state of assets and importance, the Company decided in 1915 to make another change and it erected the modern office building on Queen Street North, occupied in August, 1916.

About 1893 the Economical became what it is to-day, a "cash mutual."The volume of business began to grow more rapidly but with the increased growth the directors never lost sight of the necessity of steadily increasing the reserve fund. The rates charged were reasonable and yet the company was easily enabled to make an accumulation to meet all contingencies.

Upon the adoption of the "Cash System" agencies were established in some of the larger centres like Toronto, Hamilton, Ottawa and London.

The "Economical" being licensed by the Ontario Government confines its operation to the Province only. It is represented in almost every part of Ontario, but its chief field is at and nearer its home. To date the "Economical" has paid out about Four Millions for losses. In the matter of reasonable rates, promptness, fairness and stability the "Economical" today stands out prominently as one of the premier Insurance Companies of Canada.

PRESENT OFFICES, QUEEN STREET, N.

A company naturally derives strength from the men associated with it and much of the Economical's success has been due to the prominent type of citizens who have been actively engaged in its direction. The Directors of the Company are as follows: George C. H. Lang, President; Louis J. Breithaupt, Vice-President; H. L. Janzen, H. Krug, Hon. W. D. Euler, M.P., George Pattinson, Henry Knell, Carl Kranz, and W. H. Schmalz, Managing Director. Mr. Schmalz began his career as clerk in 1878, was appointed Secretary in 1890, became Manager in 1902 and Managing Director in 1906, having thus completed nearly 50 years in the Company's service.

W. H. SCHMALZ
Managing Director

The present handsome offices on Queen Street North were erected in 1916 to provide office facilities in keeping with the growth of the business, the building being designed by Architect W. H. E. Schmalz, the Manager's son.

The fifty-fifth annual statement of the Company shows a healthy and sound condition. The Economical has a total of $45,161,620 insurance in force covered by 26,176 policies. The assets total $1,538,796.47 with a balance of $1,376,257.75 over and above all liabilities.

SUDDABY PUBLIC SCHOOL, KITCHENER

are under the supervision of commissions composed of some of Kitchener's leading business men and heaviest taxpayers. The city council, school boards and library board are efficient and the welfare of the city is carefully looked after by the members. The City Council for 1927 is composed of the following members: Mayor, E. E. Ratz; Aldermen — A. A. Exton, A. J. Smith, Chas. Greb, J. H. Tait, A. E. Rudell, Chas. Richardson, F. E. Dreger, L. E. Knipfel, A. A. Schaefer and P. J. McNulty.

KITCHENER-WATERLOO COLLEGIATE AND VOCATIONAL SCHOOL

Kitchener celebrates the Diamond Jubilee of Confederation with the brightest prospects of continued growth and prosperity.

KITCHENER AND WATERLOO SERVED BY MODERN HOSPITALS

Located in the Twin-City are two of the most modernly equipped hospitals to be found in Western Ontario, both of which are being administered with splendid efficiency.

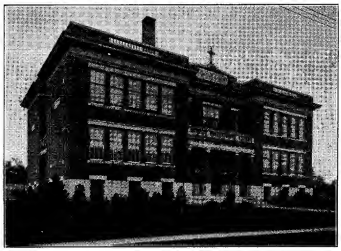
The Kitchener-Waterloo Hospital, erected about thirty years ago on a spacious and beautifully situated site midway between the two municipalities, which was donated by the late Joseph E. Seagram, has grown from a 25-bed hospital to one of 65 beds.

Some years ago, through the generosity of the late Jacob Kaufman, a handsome and commodious nurses' home was erected on the present hospital property.

Both Kitchener and Waterloo also have Isolation Hospitals to care for cases of contagious diseases. The accommodation of these hospitals is at times also taxed to capacity and within recent years has also led to proposals for the erection of a joint Isolation Hospital to serve both municipalities.

ST. MARY'S HOSPITAL

Several years ago the hospital accommodation available in the Twin City was materially increased by the erection of St. Mary's Hospital which has been erected on a very desirable site in the west end of the city of Kitchener. The hospital, which is administered by the Sisters of St. Joseph, is of the most modern construction and contains the latest hospital equipment. It is an 85 bed hospital of most attractive design and was erected at a cost of $500,000 for building and equipment. The Sister Supervisor is the Superintendent of the institution which, with its unexcelled hospital facilities is serving the public with a high degree of efficiency and doing its share in the healing of the sick in the Twin-City.



ST. JOSEPH'S SEPARATE SCHOOL, KITCHENER

Silvertown Cord

Factory: Canadian Goodrich Company
King Street, Kitchener

Hi-Press Footwear

Kitchener's Rubber Products

Go to the Four Corners of the Earth

Kitchener's ambassadors to the world are her products and chief among these are tires and rubber footwear. A native of India will see "Kitchener, Ontario" on a tire or shoe; so will a citizen of Australia or a prospector in the Yukon. Kitchener is to Canada what Akron, Ohio, is to the United States—one of the principal and perhaps the best-known centre of the Empire's rubber industry.

One of the largest and most progressive factories in the industry is the Canadian Goodrich Company, Ltd. In June, 1919, the construction of a factory commenced on King St. West on the property formerly owned by Crown Attorney Bowlby. The Company was then the Ames Holden Tire and Rubber Company and was headed by Mr. W. H. Rieder, a well-known resident of Kitchener.

Following Mr. Rieder's untimely death in 1923, arrangements were made with the B. F. Goodrich Rubber Company to manufacture Goodrich tires establishing as a made-in-Canada product, the tires and footwear that for two decades have been famous for their quality. In 1925 the firm name became the Canadian Goodrich Company, Limited.

Just recently new capital arrangements have been completed that have enabled the management to make plans for immediate and positive steps to realize the fullest possibilities of the Canadian unit.

With additional funds for plant account and working capital available, extensive improvements have been and are being made in mill equipment and machinery installations. Several of the recently added manufacturing units are the largest and finest types of machines now in operation in the Dominion of Canada.

The result has been that the production capacity on tires has been practically doubled over that for which the plant was originally designed, and in addition, a large volume of footwear is being manufactured.

The establishment in Kitchener of this large unit of one of the most successful and prosperous rubber manufacturing organizations in the world is indication of the faith that the executives of this large company have in the future of Canada and particularly in the Twin Cities as a centre for the rubber industry of the Dominion.

The Goodrich Company has long been known for the famous Silvertown Cord Tires, the first cord tires made in America. A full line of Silvertown tires and tubes is made in the Canadian factory as well as the Hi-Press Footwear line which has had years of outstanding success in the States, and was formerly imported into Canada in large quantities. In addition to these products the local factory is making large quantities of fire hose and certain miscellaneous items of rubber goods.

Silvertown tires have played their part in many interesting and historical events. The latest instance of this nature was the epoch-making trans-Atlantic flight of Charles Lindbergh, Clarence Chamberlain and Chas. Levine. Both planes were equipped with Silvertowns.

As an employer Canadian Goodrich is now a prominent factor of this industrial centre. Predictions are that the factory will continue to grow and be a larger employer of Twin City labor as time goes on.

The executives of the company have been noted for years for their forward-looking plans in adopting every device for the welfare of their workers and the maintenance of friendly and co-operative relations.

The establishment of a big unit of this International organization, therefore, is a very decided step forward in the firm establishment of Waterloo County as the rubber centre of Canada.

B. W. N. GRIGG

Pres. Waterloo County Canadian Club and Chairman Waterloo Library Board.

Bank Clearings

1916	$ 26,066,436
1919	48,245,095
1926	51,757,833

Customs Duty

1910	$ 231,895.32
1915	430,477.75
1920	1,602,128.12
1926	2,089,305.00

KITCHENER IN TABLOID

Population (1926)	25,826
Increase for year	264
Total Assessment	$24,775,536
Increase	$714,732
Tax Rate (1927)	36½
Area in acreage	3,425
Miles of Streets	74
Miles of Sewers	49
Miles of concrete walks	66
Miles of water mains	54
Permanent pavements	26.3
Macadam pavements	23
Industrial employees	6,500
Estimated manufactured output 1926	$36,000,000
Street Railway mileage	9
Bank Branches	10
Churches	28
Schools	9
Colleges, Collegiate	4
Police Officers	15
Permanent Firemen	23
Building (1926)	$1,100,111

NEW BRIDGE AT FREEPORT

The Provincial Highway Department last year completed the construction of the new concrete bridge across the Grand River at Freeport, four miles south of Kitchener. It is an attractive structure and cost nearly $100,000.00. Kitchener and Waterloo now have permanent highway connection direct to New York, via Hamilton and Niagara Falls.

STEADY GROWTH

Population

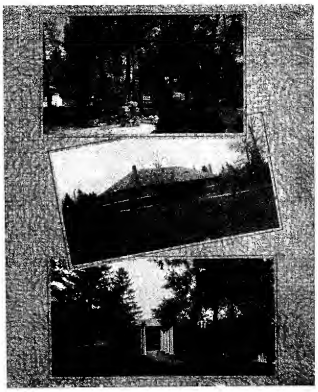
1893	7,565
1900	9,696
1912	16,917
1926	25,826

Assessments

1893	$ 2,507,660
1900	3,344,920
1905	4,934,509
1910	6,789,334
1915	11,518,095
1926	24,775,536

Building Permits

Year	No.	Amount
1910	136	$ 164,975
1915	163	334,804
1926	881	1,100,111



VIEWS IN VICTORIA PARK, KITCHENER

KITCHENER & WATERLOO Y.M.C.A.

The Kitchener and Waterloo Young Men's Christian Association is located on the corner of Queen and Weber streets, and the building is one of the most modern and commodious for the size of the community it serves in America. Its membership averages 1,000 annually and as the result of a generous contribution of $50,000 recently is now in a most encouraging financial position.

KITCHENER Y.W.C.A.

One of the most successful organizations of its kind in the province is the Kitchener Young Women's Christion Association. The building on Frederick Street is well equipped, and accommodation for sixty boarders is provided. Various classes are well patronized throughout the year.

VARIETY OF CLUBS

The Club life of Kitchener and Waterloo is varied and active. It includes the Waterloo County Canadian Club, the North Waterloo Automobile Club, the Lancaster Club Ltd., the Craftsman's Club, the Young Men's Club, the Kiwanis Club, the Rotary Club, the Optimist Club, and the Grand River Country Club Ltd.

The women's organizations include four chapters of the Daughters of the Empire, the Women's National Council, Victorian Order of Nurses, Ladies' Hospital Auxiliary, the Freeport Sanitorium Ladies' Auxiliary, etc.

HON. W. D. EULER

Minister of National Revenue and President New Pilot Automobile Insurance Company, Waterloo.

Where Purity is a Creed and Cleanliness a Law

How the Dietrich Bakery has Grown to the Largest Plant of its kind in the Community.

Back in 1899—on January 17 to be exact—residents of the Twin Cities smacked their lips at supper. The reason for this appreciation was the appearance on their tables of some remarkably good bread. Bread is such an extraordinary article of diet that it is apt to be accepted as a matter of course. But this bread was more than ordinary bread. Its crust was just the right degree of crispness, its snow-white interior bespoke cleanliness and purity, while its flavor and goodness was such that the small folks of that period made insistent demands for more.

PRESENT PLANT

Such was the start of Dietrich's Bread in Waterloo County. It at once made a name for itself in the community and its popularity has continued until to-day it is the best known product of its kind in this district.

The bakery was founded by H. A. Dietrich and the original plant was situated on Foundry Street. In those days one baker and one delivery horse were sufficient to supply the demand. Now it takes 10 motor and delivery wagons and 33 employees to provide this staff of life for the community. In addition large shipments are made daily to points throughout Western Ontario. The present plant and retail establishment are situated on King Street and represent the most modern applications of the baker's art.

The twenty-seven years' popularity of Dietrich's Bread and the steady and consistent growth of the business can be traced to these things: the use of only the finest ingredients; consistent effort to insure purity and cleanliness until the products of the oven come to your table; and a flavor and goodness that surpasses even the things that mother used to bake, but no longer does because she has found it more economical, more pleasing to the family, to let Dietrich's do it.

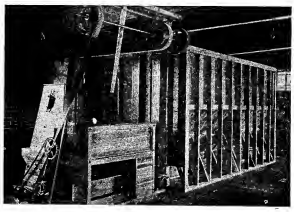
A loaf of Dietrich's Bread has a wonderful and interesting story attached to it. Let us follow a loaf from the harvest fields to your dining table. First of all flour used in Dietrich's Bread comes from Canada's Northwest. It is the purest and best, costs considerably more than other flour of lower quality. It matures in a clean airy store room. Then, any chance atom of impurity that may have been left in at the mills is removed by sifting through bronze wire cloth.

Other ingredients are only used after they have passed individual tests for purity and quality. Here you have one of the reasons for the unvarying excellence of whatever you get from Dietrich's ovens.

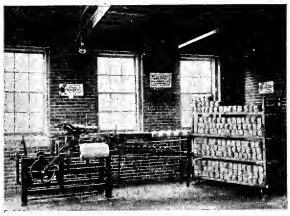
A modern bakery like Dietrich's illustrates how far we have advanced from old time methods. In fact, human hands scarcely touch the flour and other constituents of the loaf from the time they are mixed until they appear on your table as snow-white bread. The powerful arms of the dough mixer, driven by electricity, mix the dough better than the old time bakers ever thought possible. The divider, with more than human accuracy, automatically divides the dough into even weight loaves, procedures that in less modern bakeries are still carried on by hand.

The four great ovens, each composed of thirty thousand bricks, are so spick and span you can eat off the floors of any one of them. Their temperature is always 450 degrees, the proper heat for baking bread, and never varies. Every housewife knows the importance of uniform heat when baking. Finally, the crisp brown loaves are wrapped in germproof paper to keep them secure and pure right to your table.

Dietrich's have always realized the importance of absolute purity and unvarying quality in the production of a food product. To the strict adherence of this policy can be traced the success of this business and the popularity of their break, cakes and pastry.



FLOUR SIFTING AND BLENDING MACHINE



WRAPPING MACHINE

KITCHENER LADIES' BAND

Lieut. G. H. Ziegler, Conductor

Largest Amateur Organization of its kind known to the Musical World.

CORNETS—Misses A. Waechter, H. Brown, L. Mason, A. Ratz, A. Holle, C. Berges, O. Wiles, F. Pommer, L. Sitler, Meyers, S. Cookman, E. Hilliard, C. Meyers, F. Fehrenbach, L. Forwell.

HORNS—Misses W. Rate, G. Elvy, H. Wastell, Mrs. G. Ziegler, Mrs. H. Hambrecht, Miss A. Coombs.

TROMBONES—Misses E. Ziegler, L. Holle, C. Mason, E. Berlet, T. Meyers, Meyers, I. Hohner.

BARITONES—Misses D. Hahn, E. Massel, V. Ratz.

BASSES—Mrs. R. Pflug, Misses C. Heath, M. Fischer, E. Baker, C. Kessig, A. Fackoury, I. Hueglin, M. Phillips, R. McGeagh.

DRUMS—Misses C. Becker, D. Hughes.

TYMPANI—Mrs. T. Sims.

CLARINETS—Miss V. Hannenberg, Mrs. H. Gleiser, Misses. E. Schl. C. Holle, E. Frederick, C. Hinschberger, Snyder, R. Sweitzer, Mrs. A. Brooks, Misses B. Beese, N. Wesson, G. Irwin, R. Weber, C. Schrumm, M. Martin, E. Badke, M. Kudoba, V. Totzke, I. Finchan, L. Berges, M. Halfyard, E. Emery, N. Schneider, C. Schneider, G. Schultz.

PICCOLO—Miss Ada Eby.

FLUTE—Miss R. Hofstetter.

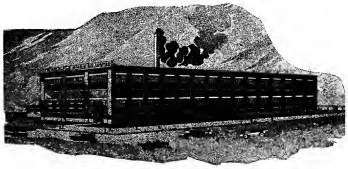
Eb CLARINET—Miss N. Kaufman.

OBOE—Miss H. Doerr.

SAXAPHONES—Misses F. Halfyard, K. Fischer, I. Schl, Mrs. M. Schmidt, Misses R. Hett, H. Sims, P. Hahn, C. Dietrich, R. Fischer.

BASSOON—Miss E. Hofstetter.

DRUM MAJOR—Miss A. Horner.



W. E. Woelfle Shoe Company, Limited

W. E. Woelfle, President
E. J. Getty, Managing Director
R. J. Kerr, Secretary

Manufacturers of

Women's Fine Shoes

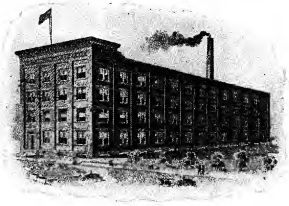
Kitchener

Ontario

OSCAR RUMPEL
Limited

Largest Canadian Manufacturer of Fine and Comfortable House Slippers

Kitchener Ontario



Plant of Dominion Button Mfrs. Ltd.

Water St. N., Kitchener

It is not often that employees get an opportunity to take over the management and ownership of a business and when they do, the business does not always become a leader and dominant factor in the industry. Yet, such is the history of the Dominion Button Manufacturers, Limited, in Kitchener, controlled by employees of the Company, with the largest plant of its kind in Canada.

The business was started by Jacob Y. Shantz in 1870 and is the pioneer button factory in Canada. The first factory was located on King Street but in 1893 increased business made larger quarters desirable and the site of the present plant on Water Street was obtained.

A re-organization in 1912 gave the control and management to a group of old employees, when Mr. David Gross organized with the following: D. Gross, President; J. B. Shantz, Vice-Pres.; S. Brubaker, Sec'y-Treasurer; F. W. Dreger, Wm. Gross, Fred Bechler, Chas. Hoffman, Louis Hopp, Wm. Oswald, Rudolph Kramer, Owen Bean, Fred H. Boehmer and Noah Wagner. Mr. S. Brubaker has since died. Messrs. J. B. Shantz, F. Bechler and Fred H. Boehmer have retired, so that the present organization consists of the following, who have been active since the dates mentioned:

D. Gross, President.	entered business,		Apr. 1877
M. C. Gross, Vice-President	"	"	Oct. 1914
A. B. Musselman, Sec.-Treas.	"	"	Apr. 1886
F. W. Dreger, Director	"	"	1888
Owen Bean	"	"	Oct. 1878
N. Wagner	"	"	Mar. 1878
R. Kraemer	"	"	Aug. 1881
M. C. Brubaker	"	"	Apr. 1916
Wm. C. Gross	"	"	1888
Chas. Hoffman	"	"	1909
Clayton Hoffman	"	"	1919
Louis Hopp	"	"	1897
Wm. Oswald	"	"	1900

This plan of owner-worker management developed a unique spirit of co-operation in all departments of the Company. Each employee took unusual pride in the product and strove to give it a full measure of his technical skill. As a result, Dominion Buttons are known throughout the Dominion for their unexcelled quality and appearance. Products include Ivory, Galalith, Erinoid and Pearl buttons.

The sales force includes Carlo H. Boehmer, who has been known in the button industry since 1891, and Marshall C. Brubaker, son of the late S. Brubaker, former Secretary of the original Company and later of the Dominion Button Manufacturers, Limited.

Mr. David Gross, the President, has this year completed fifty ears of service in the button business.

EUREKA
VACUUM CLEANER

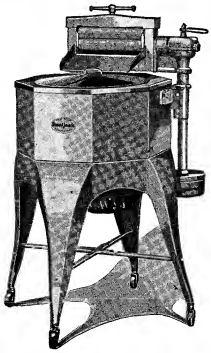
Seven times Champion of the World by the award of International Juries.

The Most Powerful Cleaning Suction of any Electric Cleaner ever built.

See the new Model No. 10.

For a limited time only a Complete Set of Cleaning Attachments FREE with every Eureka bought.

The New Sunnysuds



Canada's fastest and safest washer. 5 years ahead of other washers.

Onward Manufacturing Co. Ltd.
KITCHENER, ONT.

OPERATING

EUREKA VACUUM CLEANER COMPANY

RETAIL BRANCHES:

Eureka Shops at 9 Queen St. S. Kitchener

5 Ainslie Street Galt

Making Houses Into Homes

Much of the pleasure we derive from our homes to-day is due to the development of a new art—interior decoration. Sixty years ago, only the wealthy could hope to have their homes furnished with the taste and forethought an interior decorator brings to his task.

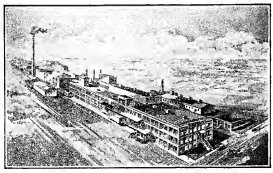
It is such a service that the Kitchener Furniture Company offers customers. By keeping in close touch with modern trends in furniture they can show you the best that master furniture craftsmen have developed, adapted to your particular needs. If you are purchasing an entire suite it is important that it harmonize with the general atmosphere of your home. If you are selecting an individual piece it is equally important that it fit into surrounding furnishments.

The combination and blending of colors in upholstery, carpets and draperies is an art in itself. You naturally may have your own ideas or particular preferences. But, when they are combined with the trained judgment of the experienced decorator the result is sure to be pleasing, artistic and harmonious.

The principals of the Kitchener Furniture Company Limited are all experienced men. Mr. D. Hibner, the President, has been long and favorably known to the citizens of the community as one of the pioneer furniture men of Kitchener, and while not actively engaged in the activities of the business is able, however, to give valuable counsel and advice. Mr. R. A. MacGillivray, the Sec'y-Treasurer and Manager, has been engaged in the furniture business both as manufacturer and retailer for many years and is recognized as one of the leading men in the craft. Mr. J. E. Braun has charge of the buying and general store arrangement and brings to these duties years of practical experience secured in some of the leading stores of the Dominion. Mr. E. Class has charge of the Company's extensive Undertaking Department and along with his assistants is in a position to give real service in this department.

The motto of the company has been "The Store With the Service." The commodious show rooms are stocked with the best goods available and prices are always reasonable.

THE KITCHENER FURNITURE CO. LIMITED
147 King Street East - - Kitchener, Ont.
Furniture and Funeral Service.



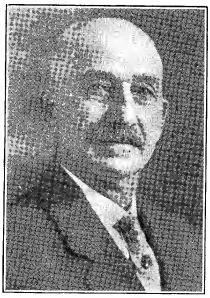
SCHNEIDER'S

Established 1890

Food Products
of
Traditional Quality

For Thirty-seven years the Quality, Taste and Purity of Schneider's Sausages, Prepared and Cooked Meats have established them as favorites in Western Ontario Homes.

J. M. Schneider & Sons
Limited
Kitchener - . - Ontario



J. M. SCHNEIDER
President and Founder

In Business in Kitchener for Over 25 Years

The Interior Hardwood Company, Ltd.

Manufacturers of

Seating for Churches, Sunday Schools, Theatres, Depots, Halls and Auditoriums, Office Partition, and a Full Line of Desks, Tables and Office Furniture and Commercial Furniture in general.

We Solicit Your Enquiries.

1900 *1927*

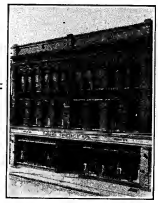
For Twenty-Seven Years
The

EULER BUSINESS COLLEGE

26 QUEEN STREET SOUTH
KITCHENER, ONT.

has been training, successfully, young people for important positions in the commercial activities of Canada. We are Specialists in our line. Come here for the BEST preparation before starting out upon a business career.

Our 1927 Fall Term Opens Monday, August 29



KITCHENER'S STORE FOR RELIABLE GOODS

Established nearly a quarter of a century, this business began by selling good quality and dependable merchandise, and this spelled success from the very beginning.

The many years of good service and steady progress has put this store in the front rank in Waterloo County.

Special Departments

General Dry Goods, Ladies' Ready to Wear and Housefurnishing Goods.

Company Officials

W. C. Treacy, President and Manager; R. D. Lang, Vice-President; E. D. Lang, Secretary; C. H. Germann, M. H. Schmitt, F. A. Shantz, Dept. Mgrs.

LANG TREACY
COMPANY LIMITED

L. R. Yost

Kitchener's leading and best photographer is L. R. Yost with studio located at 175 King Street West.

In 1910 Mr. Yost bought out the business of Green & Co. He has associated with him his son, F. J. Yost, and they have built up a most successful business.

They specialize in high-class photography, picture framing and also carry a stock of artists' supplies. Their work is classed among the best produced in the country.

City of Galt

Galt, or "Shade's Mills" as it was for many years known, was founded in 1816 by Absolom Shade. Shade was a young Pennsylvanian of adventurous spirit, who had been induced by Hon. William Dickson, the owner of the block of lands now comprising the townships of North and South Dumfries, to seek his fortunes in what was at that time a forest solitude. Mr. Dickson used his efforts in inducing settlers to come in, and by 1817 thirty-eight families comprised the population of the entire township, and in 1820 ten buildings all told made up the village, among them being a distillery and a blacksmith shop. By 1834 Galt had accumulated a population of 250, and by 1837 the village showed signs of rapid growth. The macadamizing of the Dundas and Waterloo road was undertaken in this year, and naturally resulted in materially increasing business at Galt. In the year 1850 Galt was incorporated as a village, and the energies of its enterprising citizens were turned in the direction of manufactures, with the result that as early as 1857 the village had two foundries, two flour mills, an axe and edge tool factory, a woolen factory, a paper mill, chair and furniture factories, a carriage factory, malt house, brewery, distillery, last factory, planing and pail factory.

HON. WM. DICKSON

The first train on the Galt & Harrisburg branch of the Great Western Railway entered the village in 1855. In 1871 Galt and Dumfries granted a bonus of $110,000 to the Credit Valley Railway, now the Western Ontario Section of the C.P.R., and thus secured the advantage of competitive railway rates.

The period from 1880 to 1890 was marked by the construction of a system of water works and by the organization of the Hospital Trust.

Electric railway connection was secured with Preston and Hespeler in 1894, and in 1903 this line was extended to Kitchener, the county town.

Galt was incorporated as a city in 1915 and separated from the County of Waterloo, arrangements being made with the County, as in the case of Kitchener, for paying the County on a population basis for administration of justice, House of Refuge, etc.

Briefly, modern Galt has: Eight parks, ten churches, a Collegiate Institute, a population of 12,576, three public schools, three chartered banks, one R. C. Separate school, a free public library, a fine opera house, daily newspaper, a general hospital, a good water supply, a live Board of Trade, electric railway connection with Hamilton, Port Dover, Brantford, Preston, Hespeler, Kitchener and Waterloo, two steam railroads and a flourishing Y.M.C.A.

Galt's present splendid educational facilities had their beginning in 1832 when a rough cast schoolhouse was erected at the corner of Wellington and Main Sts. The teacher was John Gowinlock and the curriculum in those early days was confined to reading, writing, arithmetic and spelling. In 1845 a much larger school was erected which is now the headquarters of the Galt Hydro Electric Commission.

In the matter of highways, Galt was served by a good graded gravel road to Dundas as early as 1837. The reconstruction of this road which probably follows the lines of the old Indian trail from the upper Grand River to the head of navigation at Dundas, was undertaken by the provincial government in that year. A few years ago, under the direction of the then Minister of Highways, the road was paved and is now one of the finest scenic drives and busiest arteries of commerce in Ontario.

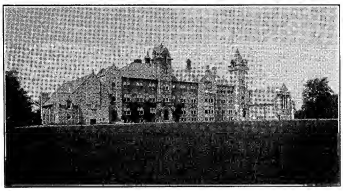
The year 1834 will always be memorable in the history of Galt. It was in this year that it was visited by a scourge of Asiatic cholera, introduced by a member of a travelling circus. When the scourge had passed no fewer than thirty-five residents of the small

hamlet had been removed by death in a period of thirty-six hours.

GALT PUBLIC LIBRARY

On Christmas Day, 1836, a meeting was held at the King's Arm Hotel, Galt, to decide what should be done to start a public library in the village. Hon. William Dickson, the only man of means in the community, advanced $100 for the purpose on security being given by all the members of the committee. The library was given the somewhat formidable title of "The Galt Subscription and Circulating Library." On the day of organization fifty members were enrolled, but in a short time this number was increased to one hundred and fifty.

In 1853 Galt, having grown to be a prosperous village and aspiring even then to be the "Manchester of



GALT COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE AND VOCATIONAL SCHOOL

Canada", a larger library was required and on the 31st of May of that year "the Circulating Library" was merged into the "Galt Mechanics' Institute."

In the late 90's it was felt that the Mechanics' Institute had ceased to fulfill the expectations of its founders and the people voted to turn the Mechanics' Institute into a Free Public Library. A popular vote was taken and, a large majority favoring such a change, a by-law to that effect was passed by the Town Council. The first officers of the organization were: President, Dr. Radford; secretary, J. E. Kerr.

This municipal grant has increased from year to year and now, with the municipal grant added, the income is approaching four thousand dollars per annum. A grant of $23,000 was received from Mr. Carnegie to put up a suitable library. This building was opened in August, 1905.

CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION

On June 29th, 1927, Galt held its Centennial celebration when thousands of Old Boys and Girls renewed old acquaintances and gathered to pay tribute to the spirit and courage and the foresight of those "Fathers of Confederation" who did so much to make Canada what it is today.

The C. Turnbull Company of Galt, Limited Has Developed With The Dominion of Canada

In 1854, there set out from Hawick, Scotland, the home of the tweed industry, Robert Turnbull and John Deans for Canada to seek their fortunes by establishing a new industry in a new country. The former had been engaged in the manufacturing of tweeds and the latter in the knitting industry. Within four years of their arrival they had established, on the banks of the Grand River, a small knitting mill. The new venture had a humble beginning. Only six hands including the two principals were engaged in the plant. The mill itself was a small one and only one and a half stories. All the work of preparing the wool, the spinning and the knitting was done by hand. A great reserve of Scotch energy and a thorough knowledge of the proper methods of manufacturing laid the foundation for one of Canada's foremost industries.

PLANT WAS FURTHER EXTENDED

From 1854 to 1927 the Turnbull Company has increased the number of its employees from six to well over 200.

The knowledge brought to Canada by Robert Turnbull and John Deans of the proper methods used in the knitting industry was developed along lines suitable to the condition of the new country. Naturally at first the market of the Turnbull Company was confined to Ontario, but soon it extended to Quebec and later to the Maritime Provinces. As there was little or no settlement in the Western section of Canada it remained a closed door to the products of the Company. Following up the advantage of the opening of the west by railroad communication, the Turnbull Company soon established markets as far west as the Pacific coast. To-day the "Ceetee" brand has a country wide reputation. It has also achieved the reputation of being the pioneer in every advancement in Canada, in the knitting industry. This Company was the first to produce the "full-fashioned" underwear, which means a machine knitted garment, fitting the lines of the human body.

"Nothing but the best" has been the motto of the Turnbull Company since its inception. The greatest testimonial that it can have is the fact that for 25 years the Company has been supplying the clothing of the Royal Northwest Mounted Police.

CANADA'S HISTORY IS THAT OF TURNBULL'S

During its 63 years of existence The C. Turnbull Company of Galt, Limited, has not only extended its activities within the confines of Canada but it has achieved a continental reputation. It can point with pride to the fact that it was established three years before Confederation and has developed hand in hand with the Dominion of Canada.

The Waterloo Historical Society

The Waterloo Historical Society was organized in April, 1912, at a public meeting at the City Library. Its purpose is the collection, preservation, exhibition, and the presentation and publication, of material pertaining to the history of the County of Waterloo in particular and to Canadian history generally.

By courtesy of the Kitchener Public Library the Society has had its headquarters in the basement of the library building in a large fireproof room.

Since 1913 the Society has regularly published every year papers on county history, numerous biographies of County men, valuable papers on general Canadian history, etc. It has accumulated a valuable Museum and Library containing a very full file of County newspapers since their beginning with the "Canada Museum" the first newspapers in the County which began publication in 1835. It contains also many other valuable books, pamphlets and records pertaining to County history and many unique objects relating to the same. Among the latter may be mentioned a large Conestoga waggon in which Abraham Weber and a party of settlers came from Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, to the site of the City of Kitchener; a saddle used in the party of Abraham Erb who came to the Grand River settlement in 1805; numerous photographs of old buildings; county notables; Waterloo County men who fell in the Great War, etc.

The first officers were W. H. Breithaupt, President (who held the office for twelve years), Rev. Theodore Spetz, Vice-President, and Council, Dr. G. H. Bowlby, W. J. Motz, C. H. Mills, M.P.P., and H. J. Bowman, and Mr. Peter Fisher, Secretary. Rev. J. E. Lynn was President for two years and last year he was succeeded by Mr. D. N. Panabaker of Hespeler.

W. H. BREITHAUPT
Founder and Past President Waterloo Historical Society.

The publications of the Society to date constitute a voluminous compendium on county history. Great credit is due to Mr. W. H. Breithaupt, who may be regarded as the founder of the Society, for his untiring energy in the collection of valuable historical data and numerous objects of historical value pertaining to the history of Waterloo County and Western Ontario.

Every young person has a vision of a successful future. Let us help you make your vision become a reality. There is no surer way than by the road of a business education. We have helped hundreds of young people on the road to success. Write us regarding our courses, tuition fees, etc.

Fall Term from Sept. 6th

Galt Business College

76 Main Street - - - Galt, Ont.

W. E. BROWN, Principal

Stauffer - Dobbie Ltd.

GALT - - ONTARIO

MANUFACTURERS OF

"Silkalo" Bed Spreads

AND

"Galt" Turkish Towels

Jacquard Designs

Beautiful Colorings That Are Guaranteed Fast

The Galt Knitting Co. Limited

Galt, Ontario

This business was established by the late Adam Warnock in 1881, and has been in operation continuously ever since.

The product is Heavy Underwear for Men and Boys only, including Plain Knit, Elastic Ribbed, and Fleece Lines, and finds a ready market throughout Canada.

The output is sold to the retail trade only, and through selling agents in the nine Provinces.

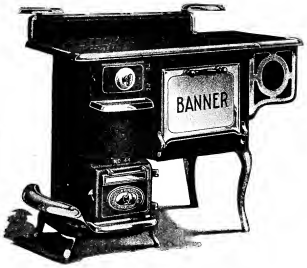
The plant and equipment is one of the most modern type, and comparatively new, together with a most modern office and office equipment.

They employ over two hundred, and some of them have been in the employ of the Company since its inception, which speaks volumes for the good feeling and satisfaction prevailing between the proprietors and their help.

The present officers are:

C. R. H. Warnock - - - -	President
E. G. Warnock - -	Vice-Pres. & Sec'y
Jas. Knechtel - - -	Superintendent
A. Unger - - - - -	Sales Manager

The Pride of the Kitchen



THE BANNER COMPACT
A Heater and Cooker Combined
Manufactured by
The Galt Stove & Furnace Co.
GALT, ONTARIO Limited
Dealers in all Towns in Waterloo County

Karl Homuth, M. L. A.

When Mr. Homuth was first elected to the provincial legislature in 1919, he enjoyed the distinction of being the youngest member ever sent to the Ontario House. He has represented South Waterloo since that time, being re-elected three times in 1923, 1924 and again in 1926.

Mr. Homuth has been actively identified with all the legislation furthering the interests of the industrial workers of the province. Among such legislation that he has sponsored is the Mothers' Allowance Act and several amendments to the Workmen's Compensation Act.

Mr. Homuth is a member of the firm of Otto Homuth & Sons at Preston, manufacturers of wool stocks. This business was established in 1911 and has grown considerably since. Their products occupy a position of favor with the woollen manufacturers of the Dominion and are shipped all over eastern Canada. A short time ago the company was forced to occupy a second building to take care of this expansion.

Town of Preston

The land where the Town of Preston now stands was originally owned by John and Joseph Erb, the village being laid out by surveyor Wm. Scollick about the year 1833. By 1852 Preston had acquired a population of 1600 and was in that year incorporated as a village, with an area of 997 acres, the assessment at that time being £3,295, 5s. The first council after incorporation was composed of Jacob Hespeler, reeve, and Jacob Beck, Harry Hagey, Fred Guggisberg and C. H. Case, councillors. Otto Klotz was the first clerk. Upon the incorporation of Preston as a town in 1900, Geo. A. Clare, M.P., was elected its first mayor.

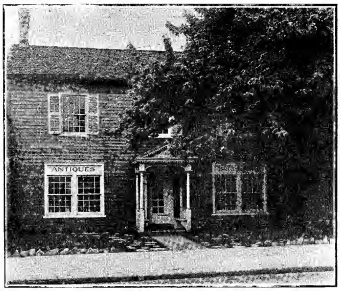
Preston is served by the two great railways, the C.N.R. and C.P.R. with which latter connection is secured with the Grand River electric road, the power house and car barns for both being located in this place. Among other things, Preston has six churches, a beautiful public park, a silver band and excellent hotels. One of the most widely known features of the town is its mineral springs. The present population is 5,622.

As a manufacturing centre Preston occupies a prominent place, numerous large factories being located within its borders, whose products are shipped to all parts of Canada. The products include stoves and furnaces, cloth, boots and shoes, office, school and household furniture, wood-working machinery, flour, metal garages, etc. The names of David Sharp, Adam Ferrie, Samuel Leapshaw and Jacob Hespeler are connected with the first stores and in 1840 Adam Ferrie became the first postmaster. A tannery was also built by Henry Bauman on the Blair Road at an early date. The first medical men were Drs. Ebert and Hugh R. Folsom.

An interesting fact in connection with the early history of Preston was the promotion of the idea by Preston business men of a bridge across the Grand River at what was then called Bechtel's farm. This bridge was later built, the funds being raised by subscription, and provided a straight road from Strasburg to the junction of the Kitchener-Preston road, forming part of the Hamilton-Goderich highway. Unfortunately spring freshets carried away the bridge and it was never rebuilt and since then traffic from the west, south of Kitchener, has had to proceed via Doon and Blair to Preston.

Preston's municipal council is composed as follows: Mayor, James Gillies; reeve, M. Donald; deputy reeve, F. Pelz; councillors, J. Clancy, Edward Heise, H. W. Steel, Chas. Iredale, James Leslie and Ford Wilson. The clerk is Geo. Wurster, and the assessor, E. B. Reist.

City of Galt



One of Galt's Oldest Houses

Contains Unique Collection of Antiques

The Antique Shop at 120 Main Street, Galt, has an interesting history. It was built in the early twenties of the last century by Absalom Shade for the head sawyer in Galt's first saw mill. In 1843 it was purchased by Dr. Octavius Seagram. On his death it became the property of his son, Mr. Edward Seagram, who sold it to Mrs. John Jardine. In 1892 she sold it to Dr. Adam Thompson.

After standing for more than a century, it is now occupied by Mr. Thomas Todd, who is associated with the Jenkins' Art Galleries of Toronto, as an antique shop. Its historical character serves as an admirable background for as interesting an exhibition of rare and beautiful antiques as will be found anywhere in Canada.

Galt Brass Company Limited

Confederation sees the Galt Brass Company Limited complete the twentieth year in its history. The company was founded in 1907 by Scott & Bennett, two men well known in Galt's business circles. Originally the firm was known as the Galt Brass Manufacturing Company but when re-organized in 1918, the name was changed to its present form, the Galt Brass Company Limited.

Twenty years have seen important changes in both plant and products. The plant has increased seven times in the area of floor space over the original factory. New products have been added to meet sanitation demands in present day buildings and homes and many old items have been discontinued. The Galt Brass company's products are used in more than 350,000 Canadian homes and are also sent to China and Australia. They comprise a complete line of plumbers' brass goods including radiator valves, "Teck" Flush Valves and "Vitro" closet tanks. The company also handles the new "T-N" closet. This fixture is noted for its silence, powerful action and handsome appearance. All products are sold exclusively through the jobber.

Right Hon. W. L. M. King

Premier of Canada

Born in Berlin, now Kitchener, Ont., in 1874, son of the late John King. Appointed Minister of Labor in Laurier Government in 1911. Chosen Leader of Liberal Party following the death of Sir Wilfrid Laurier in 1919 and became Premier in 1921. Returned to power in election of 1926.

Machinery Bargains

IRON TOOLS

5 Engine Lathes
2 Turret Lathes
6 Drill Presses
2 26" Back-Geared Drill Presses
4 Milling Machines
3 Iron Shapers
3 Punch Presses
1 Disc Grinder
1 Sterling High Speed Hacksaw cut up to 8" stock. Swivel vise.
1 Pedestal Grinder
1 Barnes Engine Lathe, 10" swing, 4 ft. bed. Complete with countershaft.

WOOD TOOLS

1 24" Feed Planer
1 30" Glue Spreader
1 Hydraulic Veneer Press with clamps
2 Hydraulic Pumps 125 tons Perrin Make
1 Swing Saw
1 Ferris Wheel Glue Clamp

AIR COMPRESSORS

One Air Compressor 6" x 6"
One Air Compressor 3" x 4"
Gies Automatic motor-driven air compressor with tank, ½ H.P. motor complete, suitable for service station.

ELECTRIC MOTORS

The following are 3 phase, 25 cycle, 550 volt and are complete with starting boxes: R.P.M.

One 40 H.P. Westinghouse 720
One 7½ H.P. Westinghouse 710
One 5 H.P. Robbins and Meyers 710
Wagner 3 H.P. single phase, 1425 r.p.m.
Wagner 2 H.P. single phase, 1425 r.p.m.
One Electrical-Driven Pump, direct connected with 15 H.P. Lincoln motor. Pump made by John Hepburn. Centrifugal 3" outlet.

MISCELLANEOUS

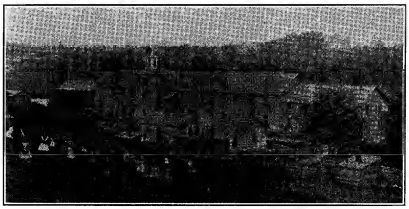
One Magnetic Chuck 14" Rotary Type, 2 Chain Blocks, one 2 tons and three 3-4 tons.
One Dey Dial Hundred Man Time Recorder
One Private Telephone System with 4 desk phones, 4 wall phones and cable.
One Munroe Calculating Machine
One Toledo 20-lb. Platform scale 10 lbs. on dial 10 lbs. on beam in ozs.
5 Exhaust Fans
One 300-lb. Board lift Drop Hammer
100 Polishing Wheels, all sizes
Miscellaneous lots of vises, pattern makers', bench and pipe.
Large quantity 3-jaw universal chucks, capacity from 4" to 7"

Large quantities of Rubber and Leather Belting, Shafting, Hangers, Iron Pulleys and 400 Wood Split Pulleys from 6" to 64"

Geo. C. Kaitting & Sons, Limited

Phone 1184 - - - - - Res. Phones 1628, 469J or 1686

54-56 Ainslie St. S., GALT, ONT.



This photograph, taken in 1872, shows the old woollen mill, which for many years has been one of the leading industries of the town of Preston. As the photograph below shows, the industry has greatly outgrown its original size and importance.

Woollen Mills Dates Back Over 60 Years

George Pattinson & Co. Employ 300 Hands at Preston

One of Preston's largest and oldest industries is the woollen mill operated by George Pattinson & Co. The mill is some 60 years old, its age reflecting the long establishment of woollen weaving as a leading Canadian industry.

The plant has been under several different ownerships and has borne various names within the memory of many of the present employees.

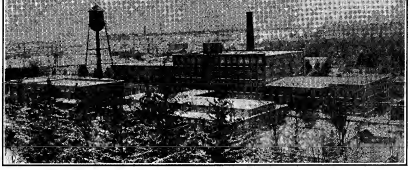
George Pattinson & Co. produce various kinds and grades of woollen cloth, overcoatings, tweeds for women's wear, etc. Some 80 looms are in operation. A carding and spinning plant is operating in connection with this branch of the business and is required to operate day and night to feed the looms.

The big growth of the business has come in the past 30 years and at the present time some 300 hands are employed. Some of these employees have been with the company for periods running as high as 50 years.

Most of the power used to operate the looms is hydro power from Niagara Falls, but the mill still continues to use some water power from the Speed River, a procedure that is reminiscent of the early days when this was the sole source of energy.

Products of the mill are sold largely to clothing manufacturers throughout Canada.

Officers of the Company are: George Pattinson, president; F. H. Pattinson, vice-president; Thomas Hepburn, director; George A. Roos, sec'y-treasurer.



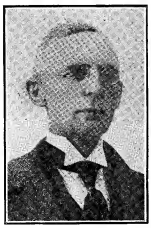
The woollen mill now in operation by George Pattinson and Sons. It has about 80 looms and manufactures overcoating and other tweed materials.

Town of Hespeler

Among the thriving municipalities of the County none is more picturesquely located than the Town of Hespeler. It is beautifully situated on the Speed River, the residential section being located on an elevation overlooking the prosperous surrounding agricultural country, while its business section and many of its industries are situated on the lower lands of the municipality along the river which flows through the town.

Hespeler Town Council 1927

DR. R. F. SLATER



G. A. GRUETZNER
Mayor

GUS. HUETHER
Reeve

J. JAMES SHAW

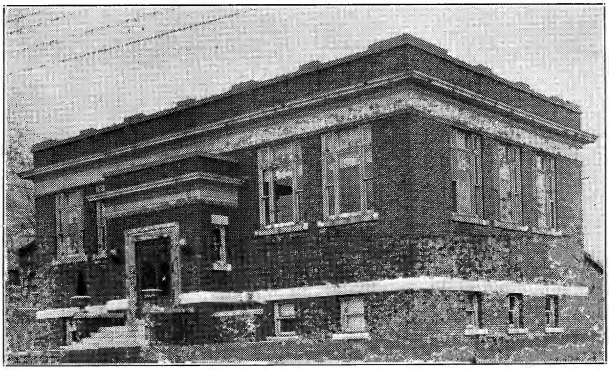
IRA E. SMITH

ALEX. BAIRD

H. L. OTT

LOUIS SCHMIEDENDORF

The well-known municipality had its beginning when Abram Clemens, great grandfather of ex-Mayor D. N. Panabaker, purchased 515 acres of Indian Lands which had come into the possession of Richard Beasley and which were deeded by Beasley to Clemens on Dec. 23rd, 1818. Of that acreage 464 acres comprised what is today incorporated in the Town of Hespeler. From Abram Clemens, a Pennsylvanian Joseph Oberholtzer secured a large tract of land in 1830, including the present town site. His sister, who married Michael Bergey in Pennsylvania, arrived from that state in 1831 and with her husband settled on land deeded to her by her brother. They named the settlement Bergeytown after Michael Bergey, other settlers soon taking up their residence there, Mr. Bergey having opened a saw mill in the flats south of the present Forbes Mill. Another saw mill was shortly after started by Joseph Oberholtzer, while John Beck opened the first foundry. In 1835 the little settlement adopted the name of New Hope, but it was the arrival of Jacob Hespeler in 1844 that infused new life into the settlement. He built a saw mill, a grist mill and a distillery, cleared the forests and drained the swamps, built roads and spent thousands of dollars on local improvements. New Hope was incorporated as the Village of Hespeler in 1858 with Jacob Hespeler as the first reeve. The village continued to grow and in 1901 was incorporated as a town. The municipality has many thriving industries, the largest of which is that of the R. Forbes &



HESPELER PUBLIC LIBRARY

Co., manufacturers of knitted goods and yarns, their buildings covering over twelve acres. The industry employs over 500 people. Other industries include: A. B. Jardine foundry, the Lewis Kribs enterprises, now merged in the W. A. Kribs Manufacturing Co., the Hall-Zryd Foundry and the Hespeler Furniture Co., successfully managed by Mayor Gruetzner.

The town has splendid railway facilities, both the C.N.R. and C.P.R. serving the municipality; a modern electric light plant; up-to-date fire protection and efficient police protection. With its churches representing every denomination, fine public schools and handsome Carnegie Library, it offers splendid advantages to its citizens. The town hall, which is a commodious and handsome structure, was erected n 1914 at a cost of $38,000. The present population is about 3,000.

Jacob Hespeler was the first reeve of Hespeler when it was still a village, while George D. Forbes was the first Mayor of the town, an office which he held for thirteen years. Mayors who followed Mr. Forbes were: W. A. Kribs, ex-M.L.A., 1914, L. E. Weaver, Mayor for five years, D. N. Panabaker, Mayor for four years, and G. A. Gruetzner, the present occupant of the office since 1925. M. E. Jardine, the present town clerk, has held the office for 14 years. The members of this year's council are: Mayor, G. A. Gruetzner; Reeve, Gus Huether; councillors, Dr. R. F. Slater, J. James Shaw, Ira E. Smith, Alex Baird, H. L. Ott and Louis Schmiedendorf. Dr. W. S. Hutchison is the medical officer of health, Tom Wilson, Chief of Police and J. R. Darwen, town assessor.

It is interesting to note Jacob Hespeler's connection with municipal politics. In 1852 after the present County of Waterloo became independent of Wellington and Grey, to which it previously had been united, Mr. Hespeler was the representative for Preston in the first provisional County Council. He was the first reeve of Hespeler and the other members of his first council were Adam Shaw, Con. Nahrgang, David Rife and Chas. Karch. In later years Mr. Hespeler's son, Col. George, was honoured by being elected to the Wardenship of the County.

LATE JACOB HESPELER
Pioneer and Town Builder, After Whom the Town of Hespeler was Named.

Mr. Hespeler was also identified with the opening up of the Great Western Railway, an extension from Galt to Guelph being accomplished in 1858.

Mills of

R. Forbes Company

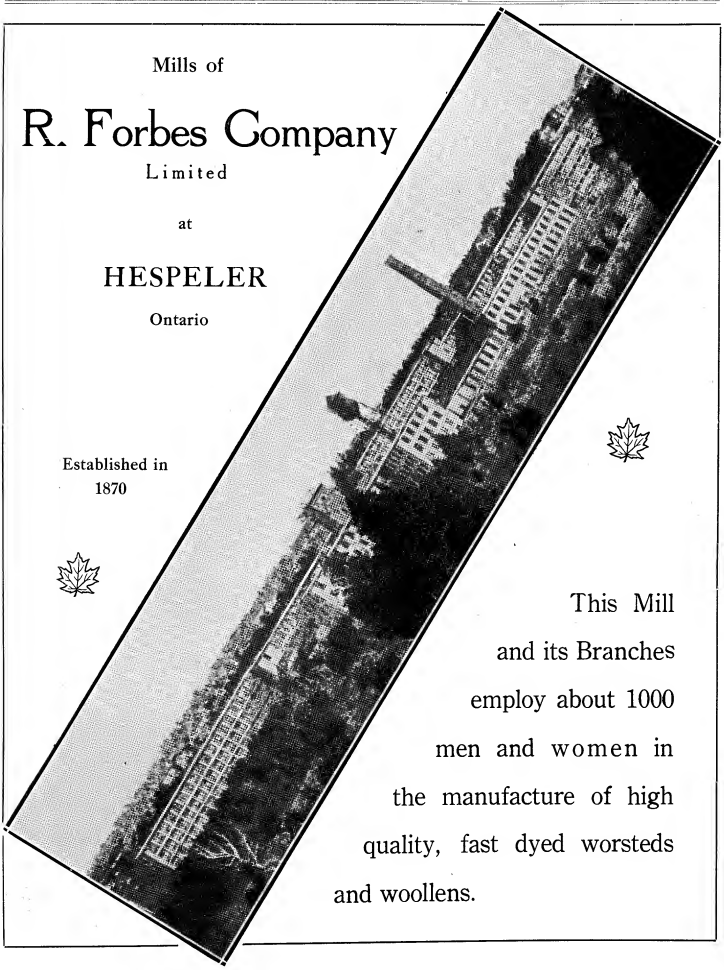
Limited

at

HESPELER

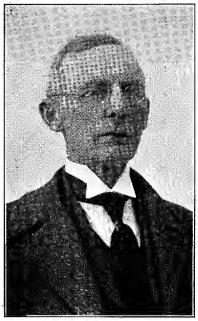
Ontario

Established in
1870



This Mill
and its Branches
employ about 1000
men and women in
the manufacture of high
quality, fast dyed worsteds
and woollens.

KARL H. GRUETZNER
Assistant General Manager



G. A. GRUETZNER
Vice-
PRESIDENT AND GENERAL MANAGER

THEODORE BUCK
Secretary and Sales Manager.

The Hespeler Furniture Co. Limited

The steady growth of our plant for over a quarter of a century convincingly shows that our product is constantly increasing in public favor.

Dominion Wide Reputation as Builders of High Grade Furniture

Gentlemanship
Fine Period Furniture
MADE IN CANADA

ALL DESIGNS ARE REGISTERED

Town of Elmira

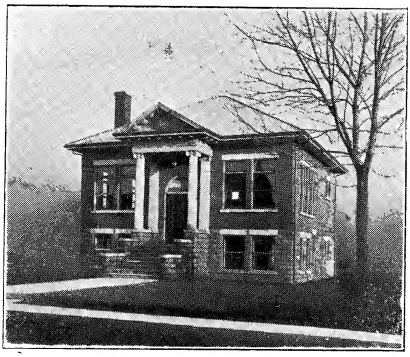
A. WERNER
Mayor of Elmira

The Town of Elmira is located in the western part of Woolwich Township. The site upon which it is situated was settled by a few of the hardy pioneers in the early part of the last century. They were of a mixed nationality, comprising English, Irish and German, and people who located there to make for themselves and their children homes in a new country.

A Mr. Bristow, who lived on a farm now occupied by Mr. Joseph Ernst on the southern limit of the present corporation, early demonstrated his enterprise by opening a store, shoe shop, tavern and potashery, and had the honor of becoming the first postmaster of what was then known as "Bristows" or "West Woolwich". The little settlement continued to grow and increase in population and on the 22nd day of February, 1853, it was named Elmira.

The first white child born in Elmira was Mr. Walter Bristow, whose birth occurred in a small log house which stood where now stands the Exhibition Building of the Woolwich Agricultural Society.

At the beginning of the last half of the 19th century Elmira began to experience a decided improvement and in 1886, with a population of 760 and an assessment of $87,000, it obtained its village charter. The first municipal council and civic officers were: Reeve, John Ratz; councillors, August Blatz, John Ruppel, Henry Winger and Henry Dunke; clerk, John H. Ruppel (the same clerk still holds office); treasurer, Jacob Dunke; assessor, D. Levan; board of health, Chas. Klinck, J. B. Winger, R. Jackson; medical health officer, Dr. Walmsley; constable, Reuben Winger.



ELMIRA PUBLIC LIBRARY

Since that time progress has steadily continued. In 1889 a bonus of $10,000 was granted to the Waterloo junction branch of the Grand Trunk Railway, and in a short time thereafter Elmira enjoyed the advantages of railway connection. In 1906 the construction of the Guelph-Goderich line of the C.P.R. afforded connections with this road. The organization of a Board of Trade was effected a little later and the foundations laid for the present efficient Chamber of Commerce. In 1883 the present modernly equipped eight-roomed school building was erected. The Elmira public library was organized in 1885 with a membership of twenty.

In 1888 the Mechanics' Institute was formed with 102 members and the following officers: President, Geo. Klinck; vice-president, D. Bean; secretary, A. Werner. A reading room was later established and shortly after it became a free library.

The population of Elmira has increased 250 per cent. since its incorporation as a village in 1886, the population today being 2,600, while the assessment has grown to $1,167,230.

Among the manufactures are rubber and felt footwear, furniture, transmission machinery, lumber, phonographs and radio outfits, bootees, butter, etc. Elmira made goods are known and appreciated in all parts of Canada as well as in foreign countries.

Elmira is noted for its beautiful residences and well-kept lawns. More than 95 per cent of the houses are built of bric kand over 90 per cent of them are owned by the people who live in them. The proficiency of the 8-roomed Public School, the High School, St. Paul's Lutheran Day School,

J. H. RUPPEL
Elmira Town Clerk and Treasurer Since 1882.

the Public Library containing 6,000 volumes, an energetic Horticultural Society, an Agricultural Society, and other social activities bear tribute to the general intelligence of the community. A live Chamber of Commerce takes charge of commercial problems. Arthur Ullyott, well-known druggist, is president, and Wm. Clarke, barrister, is secretary. There is a large membership. Meetings are held regularly at which important questions are discussed and recommendations made to the town council. Constant efforts are made to secure new industries for Elmira, which continues to show steady progress from year to year. The number of churches has increased to ten. The denominations are as follows: Presbyterian, United, Evangelical, Roman Catholic, New Mennonite, Old Mennonite, Pentecostal Saints, Gospel and two Lutheran.

The extensive freight and passenger traffic is taken care of by the Canadian National, Canadian Pacific Railway lines and a Kitchener-Elmira Bus Line. Altogether there are daily 27 steam, electric and automotive passenger services which make connections with through trains to all parts of the Dominion possible. The 12 mile spur line from Elmira to Kitchener is said to be the busiest general freight branch of the C.N.R. system, an immense amount of lumber, grain, machinery, manufactured goods, live stock and general freight daily passing through. Elmira is the market centre for a large, industrial and feeding district. Uninterruptedly, for at least 50 years, Elmira has held a Monthly Fair which never fails to bring in hundreds of neighboring farmers and business men so that the market place and the large Farmers' Shed are overtaxed for room to accommodate the horses and rigs that are gathered together.

Elmira is built high and dry, solid and compact, on the high banks of the Canagagigue, and offers a pleasant aspect to the visitor as he enters the town on one of the finest, broadest asphalt pavements in the district, a small park on either side and an array of attractive business places.

The town, which was incorporated as such in 1924 with Mr. P. F. Stumpf as first Mayor, boasts of a fine postoffice and armory, a Carnegie Library building, many beautiful residences, the greater number of which use hydro power for lighting and cooking purposes, a never failing supply of pure water, a complete sewerage system, a hydro electric service and other public utilities. Elmira's fire-fighting equipment was recently brought up-to-date when the town council voted money for the purchase of a fire motor truck, one of the latest on the market.

A. ULLYOT
President Elmira Chamber of Commerce.

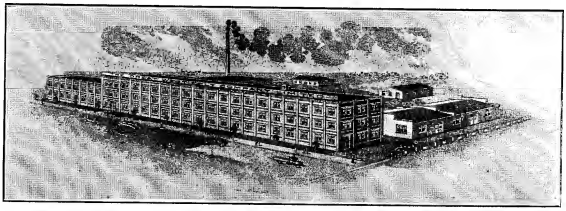
Elmira also has a fine musical organization in the Band, which has been active for many years.

The latch string is always out. The passing stranger, the casual visitor and the intending settler are always welcome.

EARLY SCHOOL HISTORY

It is interesting to note that in 1842, when the first Common School Act was passed, there were 31 fairly well established schools in the County—13 in Waterloo Township, 8 in North Dumfries, 7 in Wilmot and 3 in Woolwich. Among the oldest of these schools, omitting the five already mentioned, were, in Waterloo township, one in the town of Waterloo and one near Fisher's Mills; in North Dumfries—one each at Galt, Little's Wrigley's Corners, and Whistlebare; and one in Woolwich near Martin's Meeting House, about three miles north of Waterloo.

The most prominent teachers of those early days were Bishop Benjamin Eby, James Deary, William Tilt, James Dickson, James Milroy, William Veitch, Noah Bechtel, William Telfer, Isaac Z. Hunsicker, Jonathan Good and John Bowman (father of the late Isaac E. Bowman, M.P.)



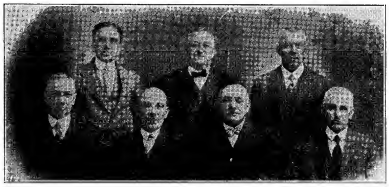
The Home of
The Great West Felt Co. Limited
ELMIRA, ONT.

Manufacturers of the celebrated
"Cold Proof" Felt Footwear

Village of New Hamburg

The incorporated village of New Hamburg is situated fourteen miles west of Kitchener and an equal distance east of the city of Stratford. It is on the River Nith and is almost girdled by that stream whose turbulent waters emerge from the sombre woods at the north of the village and after winding their way along the foot of the hills that encircle the business portion of the corporation, depart on their long journey for Lake Erie.

There are no records of the first settlers but legend hath oft been repeated of the first comers that settled on the river banks. They numbered about fifty, of English and German. When the first epidemic of cholera swept over the province in 1834 they fell victims of the scourge. They had come across seas to find a home here but they nearly all found a stranger's grave. They lie buried under Wilmot Street, about fifty yards south of East and West Streets. The Hessians in this little colony gave the place the name of Cassel but it was soon after changed to New Hamburg. It was about this time (1834) that William Scott took up considerable land where the village now stands and bought the small grist mill that was built a short time before by Absalom Shade for one Cushman. Mr. Scott also built the saw mill and distillery. All these industries were situated in the rear of where the Wm. Tell block now stands. Charles Kirkpatrick was the first to open a general store which he carried on for a couple of years. He returned to Scotland on the death of his father, Charles Kirkpatrick, Sr., in 1835. T. G. S. Nevills was the second pioneer storekeeper and was soon followed by the said Wm. Scott. In the year 1852 Mr. Scott built the big four storey frame flour mill on the south side of East and West street that stood for half a century like a monarch to the surroundings till it fell a victim to the flames in 1902. From the earliest settlement to the construction of the Grand Trunk Railway in the fifties all store goods and supplies were brought in from Hamilton by means of teams, principally ox teams. All the surplus product of the community was taken east to Ferrie's Mills, which were situated about fifteen miles east on the Huron Road, or to Galt or Hamilton. There was no road open to Haysville except by way of Helmer's hill and the first settlers had to go that way to Haysville for their letters or follow the blaze down the river. But at last the stage coaches that way to Haysville for their letters or follow Goderich over the Huron Road brought the mail here and a post office was established. The coming in of the Grand Trunk changed the conditions under which business was done. It ended the carrying by wagon to market, and provided the facilities for reaching the outer world for passengers and freight. In the year 1858 the village became incorporated. Up to that time it had been a part of the municipality of the township of Wilmot. The first council was composed of T. G. S. Nevills, reeve; Theobold Seyler, George Morley, Joseph Hartman and Frederick Merner, councillors; Jacob Seyler, clerk.



NEW HAMBURG VILLAGE COUNCIL.
Standing—L. HOFSTETLER, Treasurer; J. BOWMAN, JOHN HESSE.
Sitting—DAN RITZ, Clerk; GEO. COUSINS, FRED DEBUS, Reeve; HY. DATERS.

There are few extraordinary events to chronicle in the history of the village. There was the epidemic of

(Continued on Page 104)

VIEW OF NEW HAMBURG

Village of Ayr

R. K. COWAN
Reeve of Ayr

Among the thriving villages of the County which have an interesting history is Ayr, whose one hundredth anniversary was celebrated in 1924. According to a historical sketch written by Miss Elizabeth D. Watson, a resident of that place, the first settlement in Ayr was made by Abel Mudge who, in 1824, erected a saw mill to which were added stones for grinding flour, at the junction of Smith's creek (now known as the Nith River) and Cedar Creek. From 1832 the tide of immigration continued and by 1840 the neighboring lands were taken. Although the incorporation of the village was discussed as far back as 1855 this step was not finally consummated until 1884 when John Watson, for many years a leading manufacturer of the place and one of its most prominent citizens, became the first reeve of Ayr. David Goldie, who conducted the flour mill, was also a prominent figure, taking an active interest in municipal affairs.

Jedburgh and Nithvale, both parts of Ayr, seemed to have started as separate settlements. John Hali came to Jedburgh in 1832 and established both a flour mill and a distillery. Later a Mr. Colcleugh established a second distillery and Mr. James Piper a woolen mill. Now only a few dwellings remain. Nithvale had two saw mills and a flour mill, the latter remaining.

There was a bitter struggle between Mudge's Mills and Jedburgh only ended in 1840 when Robert Wyllie succeeded in having the post office established and Mudge's Mills re-named Ayr, the name probably having been chosen because of the number of Ayrshire people in the neighborhood, amongst whom were Blacks, Edgars, Goldies, Wyllies and Guthries. In 1846-47, Daniel Manley's mill was built, Wm. Baker's store established and John Watson's foundry begun. Dr. McGeorge came in 1841. It was not until 1879 that a railroad was constructed through Ayr, a freight service being opened between Ayr and Ingersoll on the old Credit Valley. The township of North Dumfries, including Galt and Ayr, gave that railroad $110,000 in order to ensure better transportation for the district.

Ayr, which is a progressive municipality from which have gone forth citizens who have achieved prominence throughout the Province and Dominion, offers many advantages enjoyed by larger communities. Besides a number of widely known industries, it has excellent educational facilities including an efficiently conducted public school and an up-to-date library which was established in 1850. Its first newspaper was started in 1854 by James Somerville, afterwards editor of the Dundas Banner and for many years a member of parliament. The present publication, the Ayr News, was established in 1895. Commendable civic spirit is also evidenced in a beautifully laid out park as well as a particularly well kept cemetery which is maintained from the revenue obtained from an endowment fund of $10,000 accumulated through the years from the sale of lots. The memory of those who fell in the war is also perpetuated in a handsome memorial erected in the centre of the village.

The reeves of Ayr since 1906 are as follows: O. J. Falls, 1906; H. Gmelin, 1907-12; Dr. Woolner, 1913-14; I. R. Falsetter, 1915-17; Wm. Nichol, 1918; R. Armstrong, 1919-21; H. R. Graham, 1922-25; R. K. Cowan, 1926-27. The present reeve of Ayr is R. K. Cowan, the other members of the council being James Dalzell, J. W. Currie, G. Lodge and Harry Griffin.

H. GRIFFIN

G. LODGE

J. W. CURRIE

JOS. DALZELL

Village of St. Jacobs

The early foundations of the Village of St. Jacobs were laid about the year 1848 when one Solomon Bauman built a saw mill on the Conestogo River. This mill was in 1850 purchased by Jacob C. Snider Sr., grandfather of E. W. B. Snider, who in 1851 built the large brick grist mill. About the same time a number of enterprising persons had building lots surveyed and disposed of them for building sites, among them being Jacob Snider, Eph. Kress and John B. Bauman. Settlement went on rapidly and before the end of the first decade St. Jacobs could boast quite a population. The following were engaged in pioneer enterprises which were established in the years given below: J. C. Snider, saw mill, 1848, grist mill, 1851; Valentine Harris, hotelkeeper, 1850; Beamis & Chalmers, merchants, 1851; Gregory Hallenburger, cooper, 1851; George W. Eby, merchant, 1852; John George Menger, blacksmith, 1850; Geo. Auman, blacksmith, 1852; Hopkins & Buck, tanners, 1852; John George Welz and F. W. Welz, carriage-makers, 1854; J. W. Niergarth, butcher, 1854; John Ruehl & Sons, furniture manufacturers, 1854; George W. Eby, general store, 1855; P. Winkler and Conrad Schmidt, general store; Tobias Yost, merchant, shoe and harness shop, 1854; I. E. Bowman,

(Continued on Page 101)

W. H. Schaner

W. H. Schaner is a well-known resident of St. Jacobs, operating a coal, feed, seed and poultry supply business located close to the Canadian National Railway station. Mr. Schaner came to St. Jacobs in 1923. Previously he was engaged in farming for 13 years at Hawkesville and this enables him to bring practical experience to the sale of seed or other supplies purchased by the farmer. The business Mr. Schaner conducts was formerly owned by A. Gies, Mr. Schaner having taken it over just this year. He is now carrying more complete lines than ever before including D. L. & W. coal, Solvay coke, cement, lime, seeds, feeds and poultry supplies of all descriptions.

Canada Felting Co. Limited

Among the strongly entrenched industries of the county is the Canada Felting Company Limited, at St. Jacobs. The start of this organization twenty-four years ago was due entirely to the enterprise of local business men. The original members of the company were E. W. B. Snider, N. W. Gingrich, W. H. Snyder, Alfred Snyder, Edward Mielke, Israel Snyder, Wm. H. Snider and E. Roos. The buildings that still house the present plant were purchased and the production of seamless felt boots and shoes commenced. Ever since the start the company has maintained a steady production and its products are sent all over Canada. Improvements and additions to the plant have been made to keep pace with modern requirements. The company now employs about twenty-five hands. The present officers and directors are:

Alfred Snyder - President and Sec.-Treas.
William W. Snider - - Vice-President
C. W. Snyder I. D. Snyder
E. F. Mielke

St. Jacobs Creamery

First Factory of its Kind in Ontario

The St. Jacobs Creamery, now owned by J. B. Keller, was one of Ontario's pioneer creameries. It was one of three factories built by Gales, Woodcock & Company in 1879, the other two now having ceased operation. Run first as a butter and cheese factory, it was shortly taken over by a farmers' co-operative company and run as a creamery only. In 1890, the business was purchased by Brubacher & Snyder and in 1899, when the partnership was dissolved, W. & A. Snyder became proprietors. They continued until 1921 when the present owner, J. B. Keller, assumed control. Mr. Keller was no newcomer, having been connected with the factory for more than thirty years.

Under Mr. Keller's direction, much new and modern equipment has been installed. The water supply, an important factor in the creamery business, is furnished by two artesian wells flowing directly into the premises. The location in one of the best cattle raising sections of the province affords natural advantages. The output is now more than 300,000 pounds in a season and the Company's brand, "Golden Rose" butter is known for its quality throughout the county.

Village of Baden

While the thriving village of Baden has not made uninterrupted advancement, it is not to be classed as a commercial centre of secondary importance, its location, natural advantages and the splendid agricultural section surrounding it being positive assurances that its real esate will never decrease in value.

It was some time in the year 1854, when no sign of a village existed and the surrounding country was yet sparsely settled, that Jacob Beck settled in the neighborhood. He had formerly carried on a small foundry at Preston, Ont., but in that year moved to the present site of the village of Baden. He purchased 200 acres of land as soon as the G.T.R. was completed and laid out a large part of the land in village lots after which he built a flour mill. A short time afterward he established a foundry in the village but financial reverses overtook him and finally the vast concern passed into other hands, his misfortune being a serious blow to the village.

Prior to the construction of the Grand Trunk, the village was known by the name of Weissenburg, named in honor of an old bachelor who resided in the village. But the name did not seem acceptable to Mr. Beck and among other names suggested were Beckville and Baden. The latter was finally adopted, it being more classical and the name-sake of Baden-Baden, the famous health resort of Germany, Mr. Beck's native town.

The Livingstone Bros. came to the neighborhood a short time after the advent of Mr. Beck and established one of the largest oil manufacturing concerns in the Dominion of Canada. Perine Bros. were also identified with the industrial interests of the village in its pioneer days, establishing a flax mill. But the latter, as well as the Beck estate, was finally absorbed by the Livingstones.

The village is distinguished for some picturesque natural features. A short distance east are several high hills and pinnacles from whose summit an inspiring view of the surrounding country can be had and is perhaps the most extensive view of beautiful rural landscape to be obtained in the country. The highest of these peaks is reported to be 960 feet above the level of the lake at Hamilton and the highest point between Sarnia and Niagara.

Baden is the birthplace of Sir Adam Beck, the distinguished hydro knight, who spent his boyhood days in this village. As a tribute to the wonderful achievements of Sir Adam as head of the Hydro power system, the biggest in the world, a monument was erected in Baden.

Baden is the municipal seat of government of Wilmot Township, a position it has held for many years.

The present trustees of the village are John Forler, Gideon Bechtel and Henry Schumm.

Village of Hawkesville

Hawkesville, which is perhaps one of the most picturesque villages in Waterloo County, has an interesting history. The first white man to come from the east and make his home in the wilderness on the present site of Hawkesville was a squatter named Philip Schweitzer, who came to the place in 1839. From that time on the section began to assume a civilized aspect, Schweitzer being followed by other pioneers among them being Jacob Aument, Philip Valter, Nicholas Ball Sr., George, Fred and William Lackner and John Hawke. Hawkesville, when an isolated settlement of a few straggling huts, came in for its share of prominence in public affairs about 1848 at the time of the agitation to locate the county seat the contest was a bitter one between Berlin (now Kitchener) and Galt. The Galt people, finding themselves being outwitted, directed their influence to Hawkesville. Mr. Hawke, the founder of Hawkesville, who was also at that time reeve of Wellesley Township, had the casting vote, giving it in favor of Berlin.

Village of Bridgeport

This is one of the pioneer villages of the County, being situated on the east and west sides of the Grand River equally distant from Kitchener and Waterloo. The portion on the west side of the river was founded by John S. Shoemaker, a character well known throughout the province in his day. He came to the place in 1820 and immediately established a grist mill and saw mill which have been owned and operated for many years by Shirk & Snider. The portion of the village on the east bank of the river was laid out by the late John U. Tyson several years after. The village was then called Bridgeport, but previous to this it was only known as Shoemaker's Mills or Lancaster. Bridgeport at one time gave promise of growing into one of the prosperous and thriving villages of the county but at the time of the building of the G.T.R. through the section about the year 1852 the line passed through Kitchener, two miles distant from the village, and this had the effect of retarding its growth while the city of Kitchener continued to forge ahead.

The present trustees of the village are Manasseh Wagner, E. C. Shantz and A. Brooks.

Village of St. Jacobs

(Continued from Page 100)

tannery, 1858; Jacob Eby, large frame furniture factory, 1852, later carried on by Joel Good, of Waterloo; one Fry was the first tailor and P. Winkler and Geo. Scheifele were the first shoemakers, the former later going into the mercantile business and selling out to J. L. Widman; J. B. Snider, general store, 1876. Dr. N. B. Wolfe was the first physician, commencing practice in 1853, and was succeeded by Drs. Nicol, Pipe, Hughes, Crooker, Gent and Robinson.

Waterloo County Community and Trading Centres

Among the smaller villages of Waterloo County mention should be made of a number whose history dates back to the earliest pioneer days. Some of these, once flourishing hamlets that provided practically all the necessities of food, clothing and shelter, have long since lost their one-time prominence owing to the construction of railways and roads by which they were side-tracked from the main arteries of trade and commerce. An interesting example of this is the village of Haysville, in Wilmot Township. In an interesting paper read before the Waterloo Historical Society a few years ago, Mr. A. R. G. Smith presented interesting data in this connection. Early in the last century and following the construction of the Hamilton-Goderich highway, Haysville was the chief stopping place between these two centres. There was a large hotel with stabling accommodation for 125 horses. Among the industries were a woollen mill, tannery, furniture factory, fanning mill factory and cooperage. After the construction of the Grand Trunk Railway through New Hamburg in 1856, however, Haysville's star began to wane and trade was largely transferred to the neighboring town.

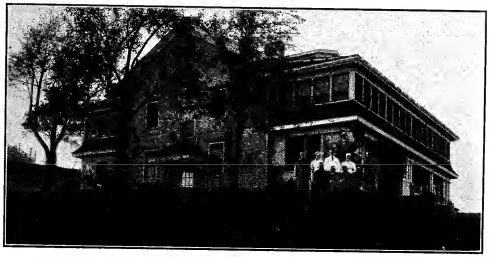
The village of Bridgeport, now a growing suburb of Kitchener and with a similarly interesting history, had a similar experience following the location of the Grand Trunk through Berlin in 1856.

In Wellesley Township the villages of Wellesley, Linwood, Crosshill, St. Clements and Heidelberg continue as community centres with stores and hotel accommodation and local industries that serve the surrounding districts. The construction of the Guelph-Goderich line of the Canadian Pacific Railway through the northern section of the township about 1904 proved a considerable boon to the township, providing long-sought railway facilities.

In Woolwich Township we have the villages of West Montrose, Winterbourne and Conestogo, all with interesting local histories and each with general stores serving their surounding country. An up-to-date mill at Conestogo provides the farmers with a market for their grain and chopping facilities.

Coming to Waterloo Township we have the villages of Bloomingdale, Bridgeport and Breslau, which like those named in Woolwich, are all picturesquely situated along the Grand River. Bridgeport has an up-to-date flour mill whose history dates back to the very beginnings of the early settlement, while Breslau has the distinction of having the only clock factory in Canada. In the southerly part of the township, the villages of Doon and Blair have interesting histories that space does not permit enlarging upon here. It is interesting to note that Doon is the home of Canada's celebrated landscape artist, Mr. Homer Watson, the back of whose property commands a view of the Grand River and the scene of the first settlement in Waterloo County which for beauty is unrivalled in the Grand River Valley. A short distance from the artist's home, on the river road to Kitchener, is the first Doon cemetery in which rest the remains of some of the first settlers. Among the inscriptions on the monuments the writer noticed those of John Biehn, Sr., born in Switzerland in 1736, died in Doon, 1811. Beside it is that of "Barbara Biehn, his wife, who departed this life in the 64th year of her age, 1807."

The village of New Dundee has for years been a thriving business centre, serving a very prosperous farming section.



VIEW OF FREEPORT SANITORIUM
A Modern Institution Maintained by the County for the Treatment of Consumptives.

Primitive Industries

J. COOK
Governor of Waterloo County Gaol for 39 Years.

Shortly before his death the late E. W. B. Snider, one of the fathers of the Hydro-Electric movement in Ontario, contributed a valuable paper on the subject of Waterloo County Forests and Primitive Economics, which forms part of the published records of the Waterloo Historical Society for the year 1918. From it we glean that the first industry in Waterloo County was a saw mill erected on the site of the present Cherry Mills at Preston in the year 1806. In 1807 a flour mill was added. Power was secured by damming the Speed River at this point. At that time the nearest place at which lumber could be secured was Toronto and flour, Dundas.

The site of the Forbes Woollen Mills at Hespeler, which are among the largest in Canada, was originally occupied by a saw mill erected by Joseph Oberholtzer in 1837 and which was operated by water power. In 1863, Randall, Farr & Co. purchased the property (the late Geo. Randall and Dr. D. S. Bowlby of Kitchener were interested financially) and erected a large woollen mill. They did a large business until 1874, when they sold to Schofield & Forbes, the present owners, R. Forbes Co. Limited, taking over the business in 1880.

Probably the second oldest industry in the County is the flour mills now operated by Mr. Fred W. Snider, under the name of Snider Milling Co., Waterloo. The old building which has just been razed to the ground to make way for the new head office building of the Ontario Equitable Life and Accident Insurance Co., had a most interesting history. In the year 1805 Abraham Erb purchased the site. Three years later, in 1808, a saw mill was erected and in 1816 a flour mill was added. The corner stone bearing the date of 1816 has been replaced in that part of the mill structure that has been moved to an adjacent site at the rear. Mr. Erb sold 240 acres of land with water rights and mills in 1827 to Jacob C. Snider, who sold to his son, Elias Snider in 1853. In 1854 the property again changed hands with John Hoffman as the new owner. There was a further change in 1856 when S. S. Snider, S. Felman and Enoch Eby bought control. In 1868, Elias Snider became the owner. He in turn sold to his son, the late Wm. Snider and Aaron Kraft in 1879. Upon the death of Mr. Kraft in 1898, Wm. Snider became the sole owner. Following the death of his father in 1915, Mr. Fred W. Snider purchased the mills and continues to operate them under the name of the Wm. Snider Milling Co. Limited.

The history of the Pattinson Woollen Mills at Preston dates back to 1845. Mr. Geo. Pattinson's interest in the mills began in 1876 and it has largely been under his guidance that the mills have developed to the present large proportions.

The history of the flour mills at German Mills dates back to 1812 when a saw mill was erected. In 1825-6 a flour mill, woollen mill and distillery were added.

One of the oldest water powers and saw mills in the county—and the only one that continues to operate as such—is that built on the Alder Creek, two miles from Dundee, by Jacob Reichert, in 1828. Christian Reichert is recorded as owner in 1830, and in 1841 he sold to Jacob Reichert, who in turn sold to John S. Hallman in 1878. Mr. Hallman sold to his son, Jacob C. Hallman, who a few years ago transferred it to his son, Gordon Hallman, who to-day operates a modern saw mill and chopping mill on the original water power, but with greatly improved devices.

A table appended to Mr. Snider's article already referred to shows that out of a total of 112 water powers in the County but 39 are still in operation, and that out of 71 saw mills listed only one remains, the other 70 having been abandoned. Of 35 flour mills in the original list of primitive industries, 18 continue active and of 15 woollen mills but four remain in operation. The decrease in the number of water powers is accounted for by the drying up of numerous small streams that once could be depended on for a steady flow. Similarly the disappearance of the saw mills is accounted for by the exhaustion of the timber supply.

MR. AND MRS. GEO. TRUSSLER
Two Pioneers Living Near New Dundee, Born in 1838 and 1841 respectively.

Village of New Hamburg

(Continued from Page 98)

cholera in 1834 above referred to. There was also the cholera plague of 1837 that dealt a severe blow to the place. Many a narrative has been told by those who outlived that trial of the industries all standing idle for want of men to man them; of the grist mill silent for want of a miller; of people long in want of flour and no one to start the mill; of farmers coming in and starting the water wheel themselves, there being no one to toll them.

There is another event that will long be remembered—a great flood of 1883, caused by a "cloudburst," when the water rose in the river four feet higher than ever known before. Great was the destruction of that flood. The Hartman bridge, the Rau bridge and the Helmer bridge were all swept away. The Hartman bridge, a beautiful structure of iron, had but recently been built at the cost of many thousands.

The manufacturing industries of the village have given employment to a large portion of the population and continue to be the potent factor in its life and energy. Among the principal industries are the brass foundry, furniture and felt boot factories, flour mills and the Canada Leather Products.

The present council is composed of Fred Debus, reeve; John Hesse, Geo. Cousins, Joseph Bowman and Henry Daters, Councillors; D. E. Ritz, clerk; L. Hostetler, treasurer.

The reeves who have presided over the deliberations of the council since the incorporation of the municipality have been: T. G. S. Nevills, Frederick Merner, John Allchin, Dr. Wm. Boullee, Samuel Merner, Thompson Wilson, Otto Pressprich, Joseph Laird, Louis Peine, L. G. Pequegnat, E. R. Beger, J. [illegible] meier and Fred Debus.

Education, secular and religious, has [illegible] development in the village that would do credit to a [illegible] much larger place. The number of the churches and [illegible] their construction, together with the splendid public school and Continuation School, fully show how deeply sensible the ratepayers have been of their responsibility in that respect.

The advantages of being the centre of an unequalled grain growing section and of beautiful scenery together with the financial strength of the business interests, the fine brick business blocks, and the beautiful residences, make the village of New Hamburg a most desirable place to live in.

An interesting relic presented to the Waterloo County Historical Society is a wheel, which was part of the light wagon presented to Samuel Bricker by the German Company Tract in 1804. In this vehicle in May of the same year, and in care of Samuel Bricker and David Erb, was brought from Pennsylvania to Canada, a distance of 500 miles, the money to pay Richard Beasley for 60,000 acres in Waterloo township.

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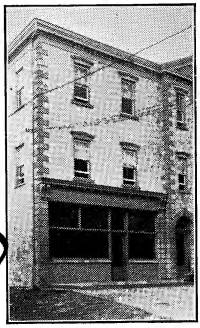

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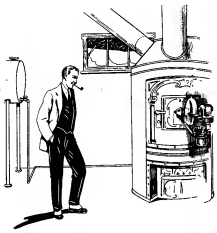

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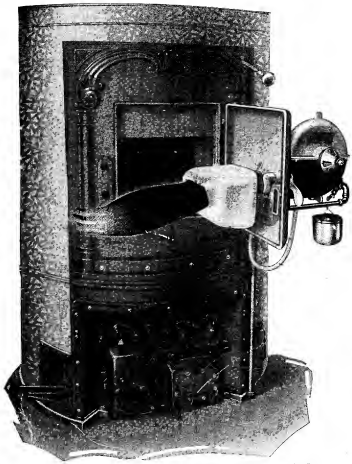

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